



REPORT
ON THE
SANITARY CONDITION
OF THE
County Borough
OF
Birkenhead,
For the Year 1895.

BY
R. SYDNEY MARSDEN,
D. Sc., M.B., Mast. Surg., D.P.H., F.R.S., Edin., F. Inst., Chem., &c.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT OF THE FEVER HOSPITAL,
AND
MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE SCHOOL BOARD.

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WILLMER BROS. & Co., LTD., 64 & 66, CHESTER STREET.
ALSO AT 25, VICTORIA STREET, LIVERPOOL.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE
OF THE
BIRKENHEAD TOWN COUNCIL,
1895-96.

*MR. ALDERMAN WILLIAM GETLEY, CHAIRMAN.

*MR. COUNCILLOR BENEDICT JONES, J.P., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

*MR. ALDERMAN THOMAS SHAW, J.P.

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MR. COUNCILLOR EDWARD PAYSON SMITH.

MR. COUNCILLOR GODFREY ALLAN SOLLY.

AND

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

Mr. Councillor G. S. Oldam, J.P.)

Day of Meeting, Tuesday, at 4-30 p.m.

, *Members of the Health Sub-Committee are marked thus.

OFFICIALS
OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
1895.

**Medical Officer of Health and Physician Superintendent
of the Fever Hospital.**

R. SYDNEY MARSDEN, D.Sc., M.B., Mast. Surg., Dip. Pub. Hlth.
F.R.S. AND F.R.P.S., EDIN., F. INST. CHEM., &c.

Borough Analyst.

J. CARTER BELL, Assoc. Roy. Sch. Mines., F. INST. CHEM.
F.C.S., &c.

Chief Inspector and Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act.

*WILLIAM DAWSON, Assoc. San. Inst.

Matron of the Fever Hospital.

MISS EMILY YOEMANS.

Chief Clerk.

EDWARD H. CARTER.

Junior Clerks.

WILLIAM RILEY.

JOSEPH BENNETT.

Inspector of Meat, Fish and Slaughter Houses.

ROBERT WAGSTAFFE.

District Sanitary Inspectors.

*WILLIAM FITZGERALD.

*JOHN LEE.

*H. T. TAYLOR.

Inspector of Workshops and Bakehouses.

HENRY MOUNTFIELD.

Inspector of Back Passages and Ashpits.

ALBERT YOUNG.

**Inspector of Common Lodging Houses and
Houses let in Lodgings.**

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Disinfecting Inspector.

ISAAC TAYLOR.

Keeper of Disinfecting House.

JOHN NOBES.

Disinfecting Labourers.

ROBERT NEILD.

JOHN JACKMAN.

Those marked thus* have passed the examination of the Sanitary Institute.

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*To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Council of the
County Borough of Birkenhead.*

GENTLEMEN,

Herewith I beg to hand you my Fourth Annual Report to the Health Committee on the Sanitary condition of Birkenhead, namely that for the year 1895.*

The Report would have been in your hands some weeks earlier but that the task of tabulating and reducing to an uniform system the huge mass of facts contained in the statistical records of the year, has been so heavy and requires so much care and attention that the completion of it could not be accomplished before the present date. It must be remembered that this Report has to be written in the intervals of time which occur between the carrying out of the many duties involved in the general administration of the work of the Department. I can now only hope that the varied information it contains will be found instructive and useful.

The condition of the Public Health during the year 1895 has been in every way satisfactory. And though the actual death rate is not quite so low as in the exceptional return of last year it is lower than the average of the last ten years and I congratulate the Sanitary Authority on the fact.

At each weekly meeting of the Health Committee during the year my reports as Medical Officer of Health have been duly presented. In addition to the ordinary record of work done by the officers of the Department, these reports have contained a detailed account of upwards of nine thousand nuisances together with recommendations for their abatement.

These recommendations were for the most part carefully considered by the Committee, and the matters arising out of them dealt with at the time by it. It is therefore unnecessary that I should refer further to them here.

* Being the 18th Annual Report issued since the Incorporation of the Borough and 32nd Annual Report of the whole series.

Some full and detailed reports on particular subjects have, however, been presented during the year to which I may specially refer; such as those on the "Housing of the Working Classes," "The Provision of Recreation Grounds," "Public Wash Houses," "The Extension of the Fever Hospital" and other important matters, on which as Medical Officer I was asked to advise the Committee, and where in nearly every case the recommendations which I made have been subsequently carried out. Particulars respecting these matters will be found in the body of this Report.

It gives me great pleasure to record my indebtedness to my fellow officials in the Public Health Department (especially to Mr. William Dawson the Chief Inspector) for the valuable and willing help they have given me at all times in carrying out the duties of my office, and to Mr. W. Riley for the assistance he has given in preparing this report.

In conclusion I would also thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their uniform courtesy and kindness to myself, and for the valuable assistance they have given me in my efforts to safeguard the Public Health.

I have the honour to be

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. SYDNEY MARSDEN,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL, BIRKENHEAD,

20th May, 1896.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BIRKENHEAD

DURING 1895.

SHORT SUMMARY.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,849
Population (at Midsummer)	...	...	...	...	...	...	107,468
Rateable Value	...	...	...	..	...	...	£494,527
1d. in the £ yields for Sanitary Purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,746
Number of Persons per Acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Birth Rate per 1,000 living	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·7
Death Rate	„	„	...	...	...	...	19·6
Zymotic Death Rate	„	„	...	...	...	...	2·8
Deaths of Children under 1 year of age to 1,000 Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	174
Percentage of Uncertified Deaths...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1
Percentage of Children successfully Vaccinated...	..	..	...	...	...	...	88·25

THE SANITARY CONDITION
OF THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF BIRKENHEAD
DURING 1895.

*Report of the Medical Officer of Health to the
Health Committee.*

Area.—The Borough has an Area of $3849\frac{1}{2}$ acres, or a little more than six square miles.

Population.—The population at Midsummer, 1895, as estimated by the Registrar-General, was 107,468—an addition of 1,841 persons to the estimated population at Midsummer, 1894.

In framing his annual estimates of population, it is the ordinary practice of the Registrar-General to assume that the rate of growth of population which obtained in the interval between the two most recent census enumerations has been maintained since the last census year.

Under ordinary circumstances estimates of population thus computed will be fairly reliable, but the recent period of commercial depression in the borough, and consequent decline in the marriage and birth rates during the past two years, made it exceedingly doubtful whether the mean annual rate of increase which prevailed during the last inter-censal decade had been actually maintained since 1891.

In my last annual report I gave strong reasons for considering that the Registrar-General's estimate for 1894 was too great by about 500. But a marked change for the better has taken place since Midsummer, 1894, and a large number of new houses have been built, whilst many unoccupied houses have been re-occupied, and it will be found, on consideration of the following facts, that his estimate for 1895 may be accepted as approximately accurate.

The following are the statistics on which I make this statement:—

In 1891, at the time the census was taken, there were in Birkenhead 17,495 inhabited houses, with an average of 5·7 individuals per house, giving a population of 99,857. Since that time, however, there had been 517 new houses built and 81 houses demolished, up to Midsummer, 1895, or taking the one from the other an addition of 436 houses to the total number in the Borough. To get at the actual number of inhabited houses at Midsummer, 1895, wants a little further calculation, thus :—

Number of inhabited houses at time of census.....	=	17,495
Number of uninhabited do. do.	=	1,545
Number of houses built since census less those demolished	=	436
Total number of houses in the Borough 30th June, 1895	=	19,476
Number of uninhabited houses 30th June, 1895	=	822
Total number of inhabited houses do.	=	<u>18,654</u>

Allowing the same number of persons per house as was found to exist at the time of the census return, viz., 5·7, and multiplying this by the number of inhabited houses, we shall arrive at a more accurate estimate of the population than by that adopted by the Registrar General. In this way $5\cdot7 \times 18,654 = 107,324$, a difference of only 140 on these two estimates.

In calculating the rates, &c., contained in the following tables, I have therefore adhered to the usual custom of taking the Registrar-General's estimate, as otherwise the rates would not be

comparable with former reports or with those of other towns, where his estimates are almost invariably taken.

The population of the several townships forming the Borough as given in the census of 1891, and the estimated population at Midsummer, 1895, are conveniently arranged in tabular form as follows :—

TOWNSHIPS.	Popu- lation at Census 1891.	Population at Midsummer 1895.
Birkenhead	58287	62725
Claughton	3510	3777
Tranmere	30680	33020
Oxton	4429	4768
Higher Bebington (part of) ..	2951	3178
Birkenhead Borough	99,857	107,468

Area in Acres.—Density of Population.—The next table shows the area of statute acres of the townships forming the Borough, and the proportion of persons per acre in each. It will be seen that there is a great difference in the density of population of Birkenhead and Tranmere, and yet a greater difference in this respect between either of these townships and the semi-rural townships of Claughton, Oxton and Bebington,

TOWNSHIPS.	Area in Acres.	Persons per Acre.
Birkenhead	1279 $\frac{3}{4}$	49·00
Claughton	488 $\frac{3}{4}$	8·60
Tranmere	1071 $\frac{1}{4}$	30·83
Oxton	814	5·85
Higher Bebington (part of) ..	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	12·91
Birkenhead Borough	3849 $\frac{1}{2}$	27·92

Uninhabited Property in the Borough—I am indebted to the Chief Constable (Major Barker) for the particulars contained in the following table, showing the amount of uninhabited property in the Town during the year:

Return of Uninhabited Property in the Borough, 1894-95.

	District	Private Houses	Shops	Cottages	Dock Cottages	Total
For the Half-year ending 31st December, 1894	Birkenhead	95	61	377	..	493
	Claughton and Oxton ..	40	4	81	94	169
	Tranmere & Bebington	180	10	77	..	217
	Total for Borough..	205	95	485	94	879
For the Half-year ending 30th June, 1895	Birkenhead	44	75	355	..	474
	Claughton and Oxton ..	49	3	31	80	163
	Tranmere & Bebington	87	19	79	..	185
	Total for Borough..	180	97	465	80	822
For the Half-year ending 31st December, 1895	Birkenhead	34	54	287	..	375
	Claughton and Oxton ..	36	4	28	106	174
	Tranmere & Bebington	88	12	52	..	147
	Total for Borough..	158	70	367	106	696

It will be seen from the above that the number of uninhabited houses on the 31st December, 1895, was 183 less than that for the half-year ending 31st December, 1894, and that in spite of the fact that 175 new houses were built during the year. The number of uninhabited and unoccupied houses on the 30th June, 1894 was 1,075.

The number of new houses built during the last five years is 608 as shown in the following table, for which I am indebted to the Borough Surveyor.

Number of New Houses erected in the Borough, 1891-95.

January 1st to December 31st, 1891.....	87
„ „ „ 1892.....	99
„ „ „ 1893.....	108
„ „ „ 1894.....	139
„ „ „ 1895.....	175
	—
Total.....	608

The number of houses demolished during the same period was 81.

Births and Deaths in Birkenhead.—During the year 1895, the returns of the local registrars recorded 3,304 births and 2,116 deaths in the Borough of Birkenhead. The natural increase in the population in 1895 was therefore 1,188. Of the births 1,706 were males, and 1,598 were females; of the deaths 1,068 were males, and 1,048 were females.

The excess of births over deaths during the last six years is shown in the following table:—

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
Births	3302	3286	3341	3431	3246	3304
Deaths	2084	2100	1967	2.32	1915	2116
Excess of Births over Deaths .. .	1218	1186	1374	1299	1331	1188

Further particulars as to the births and deaths in the Borough in 1895, that is to say, the number registered in each quarter of the year, and the number referred to each township, are given in the tables subjoined. The births and deaths in the premises belonging to the Union are entered separately.

BIRTHS.	1st QR.		2ND QR.		3RD QR.		4TH QR.		1895.		TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Birkenhead	287	297	284	263	260	278	255	203	1086	1041	2127
Claughton	14	10	9	11	6	7	15	4	44	32	76
Tranmere	132	111	120	112	142	116	125	114	519	453	972
Oxton	5	11	5	5	5	9	6	9	21	34	55
Bebington	8	9	4	4	5	3	8	3	25	19	44
Union Hospital	4	3	3	6	1	3	3	5	11	19	30
Birkenhead Borough	450	441	425	403	419	416	412	338	1706	1598	3304

DEATHS.	1st QR.		2ND QR.		3RD QR.		4TH QR.		1895.		TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Birkenhead ...	190	180	146	169	157	164	167	142	660	645	1305
Claughton	5	10	7	3	2	5	6	3	20	21	41
Tranmere	69	79	53	52	64	58	69	81	255	270	525
Oxton	11	10	4	7	4	2	8	6	27	25	52
Bebington	9	2	9	3	3	1	5	7	26	13	39
Union Hospital	23	30	21	19	17	13	19	12	80	74	154
Birkenhead Borough	307	311	240	243	247	243	274	251	1068	1048	2116

Birth-rates and Death-rates in Birkenhead.—The annual rates, per 1000 living, of births and deaths, for the whole incorporated area and the townships within it, appear in the next table.

1895	Annual Rate per 1000 Living	
	Births	Deaths
Birkenhead	33·9	20·8
Claughton.....	20·1	10·8
Tranmere.....	29·4	15·8
Oxton.....	11·5	10·9
Bebington.....	13·8	11·9
Birkenhead Borough including } B. and D. in Union premises }	30·7	19·6

The birth-rate for 1895 is the lowest yet recorded. The death-rate is not so low as that recorded last year, but is lower than the average death rate since the incorporation of the Borough.

The death-rate of Birkenhead township being 5 per 1,000 living higher than the death-rate in Tranmere, and nearly 10 per 1,000 higher than that of Claughton, is in part accounted for by the much greater density of population in Birkenhead. The death-rates of Oxton and Bebington being low is in part due to these being practically rural districts, to the easy circumstances of most of the inhabitants, and the large proportion of domestic servants and unmarried adults therein.

The next Table shews the population of Birkenhead as corrected from the complete census returns, and the number of births, deaths, and zymotic deaths in past years since the incorporation of the Borough, and also the birth and death-rates deducible from these figures; together with the figures for this year.

Year	Estimated Population at Midsummer	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		ZYMOTIC	DEATHS.
		Number of Births	Birth rate per 1000 per annum	Number of Deaths	Death rate per 1000 per annum	Number of Deaths	Death rate per 1000 per annum
1878	77260	2932	37.94	1656	21.43	383	4.95
1879	79642	3112	39.07	1631	20.47	307	3.85
1880	82028	3048	37.16	1624	19.79	331	4.03
1881	84404	3059	36.24	1462	17.32	231	2.73
1882	85998	3156	36.70	1742	20.25	319	3.70
1883	87582	3145	35.90	1770	20.20	226	2.58
1884	89171	3459	38.79	1769	19.83	273	3.06
1885	90760	3224	35.52	1816	20.00	311	3.42
1886	92349	3218	34.84	1808	19.57	274	2.96
1887	93938	3161	33.64	2053	21.85	385	4.09
1888	95527	3082	32.26	1788	18.71	225	2.35
1889	97116	3207	33.02	1830	18.84	315	3.24
1890	98705	3302	33.45	2084	21.11	329	3.33
1891	100294	3286	32.76	2100	20.93	262	2.61
1892	102038	3341	32.74	1967	19.27	309	3.02
1893	103817	3431	33.04	2132	20.53	388	3.73
1894	105627	3246	30.73	1915	18.12	340	3.21
1895	107468	3804	35.40	2116	19.68	304	2.82

The proportion of deaths of infants under one year to the births registered.—The portion in Birkenhead Borough in 1895 was equal to 174 per 1,000, which is a somewhat higher ratio than that recorded last year when it was 142. In 1893 the proportion was unprecedentedly high, viz:—197 per 1,000. In 1892 it was equal to 168 per 1,000, in 1891 the proportion was 148 per 1,000, in 1890, 166, and in 1889 the proportion was 169. In the 33 great cities and boroughs in England and Wales, amongst which Birkenhead is classed, the proportion of deaths under one year to births registered, in 1895 was 182. It varied greatly in the different towns, ranging from 134 in Croyden to 248 in Preston.

Birth-rates and Death-rates in the 33 great towns in England.—In order that the birth-rates and death-rates of the Borough of Birkenhead in 1895 may be compared with the corresponding rates of the most populous cities and boroughs in England, the following table has been compiled from the Registrar-General's Quarterly Returns of Births, Deaths and Causes of Death in London and the other great towns, 1895. The table gives the estimated population of the 33 large towns and the estimated number of persons per acre in each at Midsummer, 1895. The birth-rates and death-rates are for the 52 weeks ending 30th December, 1895.

33 Great Towns—Population, Persons to Acre, Births, Deaths, &c., for the Year 1895.

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.	Estimated Population at Midsummer 1896	Persons to an Acre 1895	Births.	Deaths.	Annual Rate per 1000 Living			Deaths from							Deaths of Children under one year of age to 1000 Births	Rate per cent of Uncertified Deaths	
					Births	Deaths	Principal Zymotic Diseases	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping-Cough	Fever	Diarrhoea			
33 Towns	10591530	35.3	330896	218165	31.3	20.7	2.8	29957	120	5623	1883	3735	3888	2115	12693	182	1.5
82 Provincial Towns	6199184		197181	131228	31.9	21.2	3.0	18413	65	2391	1054	1419	2405	1486	3893	193	2.2
London	4392346	58.8	133715	86937	30.5	19.8	2.6	11544	55	2632	829	2316	1483	629	3600	166	0.7
West Ham	249473	58.0	8541	4447	24.3	17.9	3.2	805	10	227	45	192	57	65	209	168	2.7
Croydon	114933	12.8	2896	1658	25.3	14.4	1.3	151	—	19	4	22	28	14	64	134	1.6
Brighton	119684	47.3	3057	2252	25.6	18.9	1.8	209	—	26	5	18	42	14	104	164	0.8
Portsmouth	174751	40.5	4868	3108	27.9	17.8	2.1	371	—	39	7	19	63	35	208	175	0.8
Plymouth	89096	57.9	2551	1787	28.7	20.1	1.9	171	—	77	2	10	28	7	47	178	0.8
Bristol	228139	51.1	6579	4109	28.9	18.1	1.8	285	—	8	16	34	45	21	171	143	1.1
Cardiff	155637	25.7	5321	2826	34.3	18.3	2.4	377	—	47	8	56	52	15	199	173	1.1
Swansea	97008	19.1	3231	1767	33.4	18.3	1.7	163	—	46	5	12	20	20	60	178	1.1
Wolverhampton	8780	24.3	3027	2086	35.4	24.4	4.2	362	—	41	33	84	53	17	134	218	0.6
Birmingham	496751	39.1	16026	10048	32.4	20.3	2.7	1321	8	136	127	183	171	81	615	188	4.8
Norwich	107127	14.2	3398	2066	31.8	19.3	2.7	291	—	27	10	19	53	26	156	190	1.6
Leicester	193839	22.6	5954	3333	30.8	17.2	3.0	577	—	32	16	35	85	39	970	203	3.1
Nottingham	226658	20.7	6718	4399	29.7	19.0	2.2	505	—	31	51	10	31	54	358	190	1.3
Derby	100272	29.1	2909	1670	29.1	16.7	2.0	195	8	7	8	6	21	12	127	161	0.5
BIRMINGHAM	107468	28.0	3304	2116	30.7	19.6	2.8	252	—	3	16	45	41	42	105	174	1.1
Liverpool	503957	96.7	18525	14469	36.9	28.8	4.0	2016	13	359	144	120	372	157	821	210	3.0
Bolton	119337	50.6	3921	2852	32.9	24.0	4.5	530	1	124	23	16	67	53	246	212	0.3
Manchester	524865	40.7	17624	13305	33.7	25.2	3.7	1950	2	509	169	108	250	99	813	203	1.2
Salford	208253	40.3	7454	5327	35.9	25.6	5.0	1031	—	213	97	62	133	88	438	231	2.3
Oldham	141079	29.4	3873	3091	27.5	22.4	2.8	385	22	98	15	26	54	26	152	190	3.2
Bury	99591	25.8	3189	2322	32.1	23.4	3.9	885	—	28	22	48	54	30	211	242	1.9
Burnley	127615	18.3	3899	3093	30.6	24.3	5.6	716	—	923	8	9	75	29	272	236	2.8
Blackburn	126338	27.5	3753	2634	35.4	23.9	3.8	423	1	47	4	8	50	22	291	248	3.6
Preston	99482	8.4	2150	1675	21.7	16.9	1.2	119	—	12	19	5	20	6	47	158	3.3
Huddersfield	98435	11.0	2193	1405	23.4	19.3	1.8	122	—	9	5	14	23	16	55	164	2.0
Hallifax	93843	11.0	2193	1405	23.4	19.3	1.8	122	—	9	5	14	23	16	55	164	2.0
Bradford	223554	21.0	5890	4482	36.1	19.9	2.5	1066	—	18	25	20	106	40	357	203	1.0
Leeds	395546	18.3	12479	8083	31.6	20.5	2.7	1062	—	134	51	65	112	82	618	191	0.6
Sheffield	342768	17.4	11913	6994	34.9	20.5	3.2	1085	—	187	33	62	71	97	645	197	3.1
Hull	216722	26.3	7392	4504	34.2	20.8	3.3	718	—	19	39	37	44	48	531	205	4.0
South Shields	197705	48.0	4819	2992	35.1	21.8	3.5	481	—	9	11	8	63	13	258	189	1.2
Sunderland	187705	40.3	4519	2992	35.1	21.8	3.5	481	—	28	14	19	62	15	113	186	0.8
Gateshead	95871	30.6	3306	1872	34.6	19.6	2.6	251	—	141	22	52	59	48	198	186	1.1
Newcastle-on-Tyne	207021	38.5	6487	4229	31.2	20.5	2.5	520	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Out of the whole number of cities and boroughs in this list, twelve had lower birth-rates and thirteen lower death-rates than Birkenhead. The birth-rate of the gross population of the great cities and boroughs was 0·6 per 1,000 living higher, and the death-rate 1·1 per 1,000 living higher, than the corresponding rates in Birkenhead. The population of Birkenhead it will be noted is greater than eight on the list of great towns, and the density of population (persons per acre) is greater than in nineteen towns in the list.

The birth-rate of the 33 towns in 1895, (31·3) is lower than the mean rate of the ten preceding years, 1885-94, but showed an increase 0·6 more than last year, (30·7), the average rate in the preceding nine years having been 33·9. The death-rate of the 33 towns in 1895, (20·7) is 2·6 per 1,000 more than last year (18·1), but slightly below the average rate in the preceding ten years (21·5).

I have thought it might be interesting this year to give some statistics with regard to some of the smaller towns in the country, and have consequently introduced the following:—

Table showing the comparative Mortality of 40 other Towns in England and Wales.

Town	Estimated Population at Midsummer 1895	Annual Rate per 1000 Living		Zymotic Death Rate per 1000	Infantile Death Rate per 1000 Births	Average Death Rate of 10 years 1886-95
		Births	Deaths			
Ashton-under-Lyne ..	41476	30·3	23·0	3·4	229	23·1
Barrow-in-Furness	53251	30·5	13·4	1·2	142	15·4
Bath	52418	21·1	17·8	0·6	134	17·6
Bootle.....	51500	35·4	21·5	3·5	128	20·1
Borton-on-Trent.....	49267	31·9	16·0	1·8	134	17·1
Blackpool	32943	26·7	20·0	3·3	206	18·1
Carlisle	40800	32·1	19·4	0·8	142	21·2
Cheltenham	49000	21·4	17·3	1·4	176	17·0
Chester	37105	30·2	21·4	—	—	—
Coventry	56000	28·1	17·0	2·0	152	17·8
Crewe	37020	33·4	16·4	2·4	160	16·4
Durham.....	15000	31·9	21·6	0·9	198	19·8
Dover.....	34518	26·8	17·6	1·6	175	16·9
Darlington	40000	29·0	15·5	2·4	—	16·2
Grimsby.....	56000	35·5	18·55	3·8	212	—
Hastings	57140	17·6	14·4	0·9	117	15·1
Ipswich	60022	31·1	19·2	3·4	181	19·0
Lincoln	48263	29·7	19·8	2·4	193	17·8
Macclesfield	36000	25·5	22·5	3·1	199	21·0

Comparative Mortality of 40 other Towns in England and Wales.—*Continued.*

TOWN	Estimated Population at Midsummer 1895	Annual Rate per 1000 Living		Zymotic Death Rate per 1000	Infantile Death Rate per 1000 Births	Average Death Rate of 10 years 1886-95
		Births	Deaths			
Northampton	64672	29.7	14.1	1.4	145	16.7
Oxford	51200	21.9	14.4	1.2	134	15.7
Reading	65410	28.2	15.1	1.3	142	15.8
Rochdale	72678	23.9	21.4	2.28	175	—
Southampton ..	94093	28.8	17.2	1.7	149	18.1
Southport	46071	22.4	17.3	0.9	137	17.6
South Shields	69904	34.6	20.5	3.1	182	20.0
Stafford	19746	30.3	16.8	1.8	150	15.8
Stockport ..	75500	32.9	25.1	4.4	232	—
Stockton-on-Tees.....	54000	30.1	18.6	4.5	202	—
St. Helens	79400	39.8	21.0	3.1	181	22.2
Tynemouth	48204	31.8	20.4	2.4	150	19.8
Warrington	57072	36.7	21.5	5.3	199	22.0
Warwick	11960	23.6	17.4	0.7	128	17.5
West Bromwich	63000	35.3	18.3	2.6	157	20.2
West Hartlepool.....	50020	34.8	16.2	3.6	148	—
Wigan	69474	37.1	22.0	3.7	117	23.1
Worcester	49994	31.0	21.3	2.1	259	20.2
Yarmouth	50401	29.2	19.0	2.7	182	19.5
Merthyr Tydvil	69000	38.8	24.8	3.9	240	24.3
Newport (Mon)	60000	36.2	19.4	1.83	160	19.2

Tabular Statements.—In the appendix to this report are tabular statements of the year's mortality within the Borough, classified according to the diseases, ages and localities, a weekly register of deaths and of meteorological results, a monthly summary of deaths from all causes and zymotic diseases, with the rates per 1,000 per annum, together with a table specifying the occupation or "description" of each person whose death was entered during the year, a return of deaths in the Birkenhead Union Hospital and Workhouse, and a sketch map of the town showing the boundaries of the wards, &c.

Table I. shows the deaths registered in the whole Borough during 1895, arranged with reference to the age at which death occurred in each case. They are disposed in four sub-tables—the deaths in the townships of Birkenhead and Claughton in the first, deaths in Tranmere (exclusive of the Union premises) and Oxtun in the second, the deaths in the incorporated portion of Higher Bebington in the third, and the deaths in the Union Hospital and Workhouse in the fourth. The deaths of infants

are entered up in three columns, those under one year, those of one year and under two years, and those turned two years and under five. Then follow the deaths of children and young persons, those turned five years and under twenty; and of adults, those turned twenty and under forty and those turned forty and under sixty. In the last two columns are the deaths of old people, those turned sixty and under eighty, and those of eighty and upwards. Reference to this table will show that, of the gross local mortality for 1895, the deaths of infants under one year of age accounted for 568, those over one year but under five years of age for 299, children and young persons for 144, adults, 626, old people over sixty years of age 479. In the townships of Birkenhead and Claughton, 406 deaths occurred among infants, 222 in children under five, 96 among children and young persons, 374 among adults, and 248 among old persons. In Tranmere and Oxtan the number of deaths of infants under one year was 153, of those under five and over one year was 67, of children and young persons 34, of adults 176, and of old people 147.

In Bebington Ward there were 2 deaths of Infants under one year, 5 over one and under five years, 12 of children and young persons, 8 of adults, and 12 of old people.

The relative proportion of deaths, in 1895, among the infants, children and young persons, adults and old people, to the whole number of deaths, in certain sub-divisions of the Borough, in the premises controlled by the Guardians of the Poor, and in the entire incorporated area, is readily shown in tabular form, thus:—

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS AT CERTAIN AGES TO TOTAL DEATHS.	Under 1 Year.	Age between.			60 years and upwards
		1-5	5-20	20-60	
Birkenhead and Claughton	30.1	16.4	7.1	27.7	18.4
Tranmere and Oxtan	26.5	11.6	6.06	30.3	25.4
Bebington	5.2	13.1	28.9	21.5	34.2
Union Hospital and Workhouse	4.5	3.2	1.2	44.5	46.4
Birkenhead Borough	26.8	14.1	6.8	29.5	22.6

In this respect the local mortality compares favourably with the mortality in most great cities and Boroughs. The local mortality for 1895 also compares favourably with the local mortality during the decade 1881-94. The percentages taken out for Bebington have little significance, the number of deaths being so small.

Table II. is the weekly register of deaths in the Borough of Birkenhead for 1895. The deaths are entered as in Table I. into four sub-tables, representing Birkenhead and Claughton, Tranmere and Oxtou, Bebington, and the Union Hospital and Workhouse. Table III. is a summary of the weekly register of deaths. Table IV. is a Weekly Condensed Register of meteorological results. Table V. is a Lunar Monthly Table of deaths from all causes and Zymotic Diseases, with the rates per 1,000 per annum. Table VI. a street register of deaths. And Table VII. a register giving the description of those who died.

Illegitimacy.—Statistics relating to illegitimacy are important, not merely on account of the bearing which such a subject has upon the social life of the community, but also with a view ultimately of showing to some extent the influence which illegitimacy exerts upon the “chances of life” of infants, as it is well known that the death-rate of illegitimate children is considerably greater than that of those born in wedlock. I have thought it desirable therefore to continue these statistics in this report, as the subject is one of some interest.

The following table gives the total number of legitimate and illegitimate births, with the rates per 1,000 of births and per 1,000 living, and statistics relative to the deaths of such children under one year of age.

Illegitimate Birth and Death Rates, 1895.

Registrar's Sub-District	Estimated Population 1895	BIRTHS		ILLGITIMATE BIRTHS		Total deaths of children under one year of age	Deaths of illegitimate children under one year of age	Proportion of illegitimate deaths to total deaths under one year of age
		Legitimate	Illegitimate	to 1000 living	to 1000 births			
Birkenhead	62725	2066	61	0.97	28.6	397	28	14.1
Tranmere, Oulton and Claughton..	41565	1052	51	1.22	46.2	162	13	12.4
Bebington	8178	44	0	0.00	0.0	2	0	0.0
Total	107,468	3162	112	1.04	33.8	561	41	13.6

It will be seen from the above that for every 1,000 *legitimate* births registered during the year, 164.4 deaths of *legitimate* children under one year of age took place, whilst for every 1,000 *illegitimate* births registered during the same period no less than 366.0 deaths of *illegitimate* children under one year of age took place. In other words, 36.6 per cent. of the illegitimate children born die within the first year of life. These numbers are the same as those for last year, but are very far from satisfactory.

Vaccination.—Mr. John Carter, Clerk to the Board of Guardians of the Birkenhead Poor Law Union, has kindly supplied me with the following *latest completed* information relative to vaccination in the District, viz. :—

Returns as to the vaccination of children born during the year from 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895.

Births	Successfully Vaccinated	Insusceptible	Had Small-pox	Died Unvaccinated	Postponed by Medical Certificate	Removed to Districts the Vaccination Officers of which were duly notified	Removed to places unknown or which cannot be reached	In Aboyance
8364	2969	21	..	291	36	11	34	2

The percentage of children successfully vaccinated out of the total number of births was therefore 88.25, as compared with 86.25 last year, and 83.89 in 1893—a very good record.

The number of deaths of unvaccinated children, viz., 291, gives a percentage of 8.65, as compared with 10.00 last year, and 11.57 for 1893.

Pauperism.—The latest information obtainable is for the year Michaelmas, 1894, to Michaelmas, 1895. The cost of relief during this period was as follows, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
In maintenance in year ended Michaelmas, 1895, was	7091	13	2
Out-door relief (including non-resident and boarded-out paupers)	8046	2	3
	<hr/>		
Total.....	£15137	15	5
	<hr/>		

The lowest number of In-door poor in any week during 1895 was 659, and the highest number 883.

The lowest number of Out-door poor in any week during 1895 was 1661, and the highest number 1786.

Marriages.—The number of marriages in the whole of the Registrar's District of Birkenhead during the year 1895 was 899, giving an annual rate per 1000 living of 8·36, as compared with 7·83 for 1894 and 5·72 for 1893, (a very low rate). There were 71 more marriages during 1895 than in the previous year, an increase of 5·3 per cent.

Meteorological Results.

By way of introduction to the remarks it is proposed to make on the noteworthy features of the meteorology of the year, the following tabular statement is submitted of the mean temperature and atmospheric pressure, and the amount of rainfall in each month of 1895. It has kindly been prepared by W. E. Plummer, Esq., M.A., F.R.A.S., Director of the Liverpool Observatory, Bidston Hill, who also furnishes particulars weekly of the daily observations taken under his directions, from which Table IV in the appendix is compiled.

1895				Mean Tempera- ture	Mean Barometer	Rainfall on Ground
				o	Inches	Inches
January	..	..	..	33.2	29.725	2.598
February	..	..	..	30.1*	30.188	0.812
March	..	..	..	41.7	29.678	2.797
April	..	..	..	47.6	29.876	1.782
May	..	..	..	54.7	30.109	0.416
June	..	..	..	57.7	30.078	0.995
July	..	..	..	59.4	29.882	3.808
August	..	..	..	60.4	29.839	1.853
September	..	..	..	61.0	30.115	1.085
October	..	..	..	45.6	29.829	5.448
November	..	..	..	45.4	29.825	2.440
December	..	..	..	40.1	29.740	2.486

The meteorological results show as follows :—

Barometer.—The mean barometer of 1895 (29.890 inches) was lower than in recent years. The monthly mean was high in February, May, June, and September. It was low in January, March and December. The highest reading during the year was on May 2nd, when 30.664 was reached, on the 30th January 30.574 was reached. The lowest barometer touched was 28.678 on March 28th.

Temperature.—The mean Temperature in 1895 was 48.1 degrees F., or somewhat lower than the means of recent years, and the mean yearly temperature in the locality. The severest weather was experienced in the first quarter and last month of the year. There was freezing, more or less, on twenty-three days in January, twenty-six days in February, four days in March, four in October and four in December. The lowest temperature reached at any time during 1895 was 11.6 degrees F. on February 7th. The highest temperature reached was 80.2 degrees F. on the 30th of May.

Rainfall.—The rainfall in 1895 (26.265 inches) was considerably less than last year, but about the average. The rainfall in 1892 (32.856 inches) was in excess of the average fall in the locality, and greater than the rainfall of the previous year. A rainfall of 27 inches was recorded in 1889 and 1890; in 1888 but 24 inches of rain fell, and in 1887 under 21 inches—a smaller rainfall than any recorded since there has been an Observatory at

Bidston. The number of hours at which rain fell during the year was 577 as compared with 648·6 last year, 538·1 in 1893, and 733 in 1892, which was higher than the yearly average. The heaviest fall on any single day was on October 1st (1·003 inches.)

Wind.—The wind force in 1895 was at the rate of 15·8 miles an hour, which is less than that of the local average. The most rapid motion of air during any single hour of the year was on December 6th—on this day the rate of wind per hour was from 44 miles to 69 miles. The rate for the whole twenty-four hours of the day was 1,397 miles, giving a mean hourly motion of air of 58·2 miles. There were eight hours in the year in which there was no wind—these calm hours occurred on October 17th, 26th and December 1st, one hour on each day—and there were five calm hours on October 29th. In 1895 55·37 per cent. of the winds were westerly, including due south, a percentage somewhat below the average.

Humidity of the Air.—The mean difference between the wet and dry bulb of the thermometer in 1895 was less than in the last year, and the average.

Cloud.—The proportion of cloud to clear sky is estimated twice daily. In 1895 the proportion was 66·3 per cent. This per centage is about the mean proportion.

This year's meteorology naturally introduces the next subject to be considered, the distribution of the mortality over the four quarters, as the relative mortality of different portions of the year must necessarily be affected by the atmospheric conditions which have marked its progress. Of the sum of the deaths registered in Birkenhead and Claughton 385 were entered to the first quarter, 315 to the second, 328 to the third, and 318 to the fourth; of the sum of the deaths in Tranmere and Oxtan, 169 appear in the first quarter, 116 in the second, 128 in the third, and 165 in the fourth. In Bebington the numbers of deaths registered in the four quarters were respectively 11, 12, 4, 11;

and in the Union Hospital and Workhouse the numbers were 53, 40, 30 and 31. Expressed in death rates per 1,000 living, the mortality of the whole Borough, in 1895, was 23·0 in the first quarter, 17·9 in the second quarter, 18·2 in the third quarter and 19·5 in the fourth quarter. The mortality of the first quarter is thus shown to be high, The death-rate for the remainder of the year is a little below the mean.

The Classification of Death Causes.—The causes of death, as they appear in Tables I. and II. in the appendix, are systematically classified according to the principles laid down by the late Dr. W. Farr, the nosology being that adopted by the Registrar-General until within the last few years, which experience has shown to be well suited for statistical purposes. The death-causes are arranged under classes and orders, the latter corresponding to the families of Natural History. Genera, or what in diseases would be called varieties, are not distinguished. All death-causes are thus conveniently classified under 116 heads, some of which, however, include diseases very distinct from one another.

At the beginning of Table I. are the totals of deaths from all causes, and on the next line the totals of deaths from specified causes. The deaths which it is necessary to refer to unspecified causes are not only those ascribed, in legal phraseology, to “visitation of God” or “natural causes,” but also those which, with almost equal vagueness, are classified as due to “tumour,” “coma,” &c. The deaths from specified causes are then divided into five classes. Class I. (the zymotic) embraces all diseases, either epidemic, endemic, or contagious, which are induced by some specific body, or by want of or by the bad quality of food. The diseases coming under Class II. (constitutional or cachectic) appear to be due to a bad habit of body, and are sometimes hereditary. Class III. takes in diseases the effects of which are manifest in disturbing or obliterating the function of particular organs or systems. Class IV. includes the conditions tending to produce death, which are the incidental results of the

formative, reproductive, and nutritive processes. Class V. groups together all deaths which are the evident and direct result of physical or chemical forces.

Of the 2,116 deaths registered in the Borough during 1895, 2,082 were ascribed to specified causes; that is to say, 304 to zymotic diseases, 315 to constitutional diseases, 1,100 to local diseases, 289 to developmental diseases, and 74 to violence. The proportion of deaths from zymotic diseases to the whole number of deaths was thus 14·3 per cent. The proportion which deaths ascribed to zymotic diseases bear to deaths from all causes is, however, a matter of no great significance, as of course the general death-rate varies considerably from year to year, and any increase in the fatality of non-zymotic diseases, such as phthisis or pneumonia (which are closely allied to zymotic diseases) makes the proportion of deaths from zymotic diseases compare more favourably.

An accurate estimate of the relative mortality from zymotic diseases, and from the other four classes of death-causes just referred to, can only be made by taking out the death rate per 1,000 living, as respects each of the five classes. This has been done, and the results are displayed in the following table. Parallel with the column containing the death-rates for 1895 are the corresponding corrected death-rates for 1890 to 1894, and the mean of the corresponding corrected death-rates in the ten years 1881-90.

CLASSES	Annual Death-rate per 1000 Living						
	1881-90 Average	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
Zymotic Diseases	3·11	3·35	2·63	3·05	3·73	3·21	2·83
Constitutional Diseases..	2·75	3·42	3·07	2·25	2·38	2·86	2·93
Local Diseases	9·63	10·20	11·04	9·53	10·01	8·40	10·23
Developmental Diseases	3·16	3·33	3·17	3·40	3·50	2·84	2·63
Violent Deaths	0·82	0·58	0·98	0·07	0·63	0·50	0·68

This table shows that the death-rate as regards constitutional diseases in 1895 were slightly higher than the corrected mean rates. The zymotic death-rate was slightly above the mean.

The death-rate as regards developmental diseases was much lower than the mean rate. The proportion of deaths due to violence was below the mean.

Zymotic Diseases.—The deaths from zymotic diseases include 231 by what have been termed the chief zymotics (certain diseases belonging to the miasmatic order), viz: measles 3, scarlatina 15, diphtheria 42, whooping cough 43, fevers 41, and diarrhœa 87. The remaining 56 were entered to what have been called minor zymotics (diseases less prevalent, less fatal, or less obviously zymotic in character), viz: influenza, 26, croup 10, quinsy 4, syphilis 5, erysipelas 4, rickets 4, alcoholism 5, puerperal fever 9, dysentery 2, stricture of urethra 1, purpura and scurvy 1, privation 1, and others 1. The mortality from the chief zymotics in 1895 was equal to a death-rate of 2·14 per 1,000 living.

The death-rates in respect of the principal and other zymotics during 1895 are given in the next table. Corresponding corrected rates for the years 1890 to 1894, and the average of corrected rates for the ten years 1881-90, having been taken out for comparison.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES	Annual Death-rate per 1000 Living.						
	1881-90 Average	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
Chicken Pox.....	0·00	0·00	0 00	0·009	0 009	0 000	0·00
Smallpox.....	0·016	0·00	0·00	0 009	0·009	0 009	0 0
Measles.....	0 55	0·90	0·34	0·620	0·144	0·380	0·02
Scarlatina.....	0·82	0·15	0·05	0·079	0·115	0·094	0·13
Diphtheria.....	0·09	0·11	0 1	0·059	0·154	0·359	0·39
Whooping Cough.....	0·48	0·38	0·30	0·058	0·655	0·624	0·40
Fevers.....	0·31	0·44	0·46	0·023	0·260	0·170	0 38
Diarrhœa.....	0·63	0 71	0·85	0·056	1·647	0·539	0·80
Other Zymotics.....	0·72	0 63	1·01	0·091	0·539	0·539	0 00

This table shows that in 1895, the mortality of all the principal zymotic diseases was below the average, except diarrhœa.

Prevalence of Zymotic Sickness during 1895.

Small-pox.—Three cases of small-pox occurred in the Borough during 1895. Of these, one case occurred in January, one in June, and one in August. In every case the patients were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital and isolated within a few hours of their notification, and thus what might have proved a dangerous epidemic was effectually stopped at its commencement. No death occurred from this disease.

Chicken-pox.—There was no death registered from this disease during the year.

Measles.—There were 258 cases of measles reported during the year 1895, which is a much smaller number than has occurred in any year since notification has been in force. There were a few cases notified in each month throughout the year, but they showed a decided increase during the last two months. Only 3 deaths were registered.

German Measles.—There were thirty-two cases of German measles reported during the year, but no deaths from this disease.

Scarlatina.—Was prevalent during the whole year, 430 cases being notified during the twelve months, or some 51 more cases than occurred in 1894. The greatest number reported during any one month was in October, when 68 cases occurred. The disease was not confined to any one quarter of the town, but pretty evenly distributed over the whole Borough. The number of deaths, 15, was low in proportion to the number of cases reported.

Diphtheria.—One hundred and forty-two cases of diphtheria were reported during the year, being nine more than in 1894, and a larger number than in any year since compulsory notification came into force. Of these no less than 42 died, a mortality of 29·5 per cent., or just 1 per cent. higher than last year, and of these 42 who died, 35 were under 5 years of age at the time of death.

Croup.—There were also ten deaths attributed to croup, all of these being in children under five years of age.

Fevers.—The number of cases of fever notified in 1895 was 207, of these 192 were ascribed to Typhoid Fever, 3 to Typhus Fever, and 12 to Puerperal Septicæmia.

Typhus Fever.—Of the three cases notified to the Sanitary Authority, all were immediately removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital and isolated, every care being taken to stop the spread of the disease. One of them succumbed to the disease.

Typhoid Fever.—As previously stated there were 192 cases of Typhoid Fever noted during 1895, this disease being practically never absent from the town. The number of cases this year being two less than last year, and much less than the number recorded in 1893, viz.:—221. The number of deaths, 40, was much higher than the number recorded during the last year, when it was extremely low.

Simple Continued Fever.—There were no cases reported during the year.

Puerperal Septicæmia.—Twelve cases were notified during 1895, and of these nine died, a mortality of 75 per cent.

Diarrhœa.—The year has been marked by a considerable increase in the number of deaths from Summer Diarrhœa, 87 deaths being attributed to this cause, as compared with 57 of last year. Of the deaths 51 were of children under two years of age.

Influenza.—This is not one of the diseases notifiable under the Local Act, and consequently we have no direct means of knowing to what extent it prevailed in the district. There were, however, 26 deaths directly attributed to this cause, being 20 more than those of last year, but a much smaller number than occurred in 1891, when 48 deaths were recorded. Of the deaths occurring in 1895, 12 were males and 14 were females.

Whooping Cough.—This also is not one of the notifiable diseases, and consequently we have here also no record of the number of cases occurring. There were, however, no less than 43 deaths registered under this head, being 23 less than last year, when it was very prevalent.

Erysipelas.—This is also not notifiable. There were, however, 4 deaths attributed to this cause.

Cholera.—No case of cholera was known to the Sanitary Authority as having occurred in the district during 1895.

Notification of Cases of Dangerous Infectious Diseases.—The 75th section of the Birkenhead Corporation Act, 1881, which requires householders and medical men in attendance to notify cases of dangerous infectious diseases to the Sanitary Authority, gives facilities for supplementing the statement of the mortality from zymotic diseases with a statement of cases of sickness due to some of the chief zymotic diseases, month by month, as they were reported. The diseases the Authority understand by the term “dangerous infectious diseases,” are:—

Smallpox,	
Measles,	
German Measles,	Fevers
Scarlatina,	{ Typhus, Typhoid, Continued, Relapsing,
Diphtheria,	
Membranous Croup.	
	Puerperal Septicæmia,
	Cholera.

The cases notified appear in the following return, showing that 1072 cases were notified during the year, being 1512 less in number than during 1894. Of the whole number 1059 were notified by duly qualified medical practitioners; 9 were notified by school attendance officers, such notifications being subsequently verified by the occupiers; 5 cases were notified by the occupier only; and 2 cases were notified by the registrar—of course after death. This may be assumed to represent proximately the extent of the failure of compulsory notification. In 1892, 1893, and 1894 there were two cases in each year, and in 1891 there were four cases not notified till after death. In 1890 there were five cases, and in 1889 only one case was not notified till after death.

The following Table gives the number of Notifications of Dangerous Infectious Diseases in each month of the year.—

1895	Smallpox	Measles	German Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Typhus Fever	Typhoid Fever	Puerperal Fever	Fever	Cholera	Croup	Total
January	1	3	1	40	8	0	12	0	..	..	0	65
February	0	7	0	58	5	0	9	0	..	..	0	79
March	0	6	0	42	17	0	10	1	..	..	1	76
April	0	5	1	17	6	0	9	0	..	..	2	38
May	0	4	1	11	8	2	10	3	..	..	1	39
June	1	6	0	22	15	0	19	1	..	..	1	64
July	0	4	2	42	7	0	10	2	..	..	0	67
August	1	10	0	33	4	0	17	1	..	..	0	66
September	0	17	7	26	12	0	16	0	..	..	0	78
October	0	41	0	68	25	0	31	2	..	..	1	167
November	0	75	3	47	21	1	21	0	..	..	3	168
December	0	80	17	24	14	0	28	2	..	..	0	165
	3	258	32	430	142	8	192	12	..	..	9	1081

and the next Table the number of cases of the different diseases notified in each year since 1882 when compulsory notification came into force.

The statement is as follows :—

Year	Smallpox	Measles	German Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Typhus Fever	Typhoid Fever	Fever	Croup	Cholera	TOTAL
1882 ..	615	..	152	9	99	86	25	..	..	1	987
1883 8	548	..	169	19	42	76	17	..	..	..	874
1884 181	941	..	277	13	17	74	9	..	..	..	1463
1885 24	1001	..	556	21	1	38	2	..	..	..	1643
1886 6	595	10	617	24	18	58	4	..	..	..	1332
1887 ..	1354	12	914	21	8	142	4	..	..	..	2435
1888 ..	819	4	438	36	13	234	2	..	..	..	1546
1889 ..	1057	13	232	30	..	191	1	..	..	..	1554
1890 ..	1620	17	247	35	64	182	1	..	..	..	2166
1891 ..	524	38	180	28	38	197	2	..	..	..	1007
1892 12	1542	6	218	25	10	150	4	..	..	..	1966
1893 15	540	11	421	77	4	221	9	..	..	..	1293
1894 12	1818	16	379	133	7	194	6	..	..	..	2555
1895 3	258	32	430	142	8	192	12	9	..	..	1081
	206	13212	158	5260	613	324	2035	98	9	2	21917

Relative Fatality of Chief Zymotic Diseases.

The following table shows at a glance the relative fatality of the chief zymotic diseases for each year since the incorporation of the Borough.

Year	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.								Death rate per 1000 living.							
	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Typhus Fever	Typhoid Fever	Diarrhoea	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Typhus Fever	Typhoid Fever	Diarrhoea
1878	..	72	28	14	90	18	20	74	0.00	0.93	0.86	0.18	1.16	0.23	0.25	0.95
1879	..	23	125	19	14	15	10	88	0.00	0.28	1.56	0.23	0.17	0.18	0.12	0.41
1880	..	15	74	11	69	13	8	77	0.00	0.18	0.90	0.13	0.84	0.15	0.09	0.93
1881	..	49	20	5	45	12	11	37	0.00	0.58	0.23	0.05	0.53	0.14	0.13	0.43
1882	..	94	17	3	89	27	16	63	0.00	0.39	0.19	0.03	1.03	0.31	0.18	0.73
1883	..	40	23	2	31	10	13	45	0.00	0.45	0.26	0.02	0.85	0.11	0.14	0.51
1884	11	40	27	8	9	4	17	82	0.12	0.44	0.00	0.03	0.10	0.04	0.19	0.91
1885	2	78	29	14	66	1	12	28	0.02	0.85	0.31	0.15	0.72	0.01	0.13	0.31
1886	2	22	40	15	18	4	11	91	0.02	0.23	0.43	0.16	0.19	0.04	0.11	0.93
1887	..	81	89	10	31	3	21	74	0.00	0.86	0.34	0.10	0.33	0.03	0.22	0.78
1888	..	15	34	7	23	6	31	37	0.00	0.15	0.35	0.07	0.24	0.06	0.32	0.88
1889	..	61	18	8	93	..	34	56	0.00	0.62	0.13	0.08	0.95	0.00	0.35	0.57
1890	..	89	15	11	88	13	37	70	0.00	0.90	0.15	0.11	0.38	0.13	0.30	0.70
1891	..	34	5	11	30	15	31	35	0.00	0.33	0.04	0.10	0.29	0.14	0.30	0.34
1892	1	68	8	6	59	2	22	57	0.009	0.61	0.07	0.05	0.57	0.01	0.21	0.55
1893	1	15	12	16	68	1	26	171	0.0.9	0.14	0.11	0.15	0.65	0.00	0.25	1.64
1894	1	94	10	88	66	..	18	57	0.009	0.88	0.09	0.35	0.62	0.00	0.17	0.53
1895	..	8	15	42	43	1	40	87	0.000	0.02	0.13	0.39	0.40	0.00	0.37	0.80

The Spread of Infectious Disease by means of Library Books.—From time to time the question as to the spread of Infectious Diseases by means of library books has been raised by members of the Health Committee, and the subject has also been discussed during the year by the Library Committee. The outcome of these discussions being that I was asked to consider the matter in conjunction with the Chief Librarian (Mr. May), and, if possible, suggest some method of dealing with the subject, so as to allay any anxiety which might exist in the public mind with regard to the spread of infectious disease by means of the books issued from the public libraries.

Whilst I am of the opinion that a good deal of unnecessary alarm exists on this matter, and that the danger of spreading infection in this way is extremely small, still so long as the possibility of such a thing taking place remains it is the duty of the authorities to take such steps as shall reduce it to a minimum.

Some years ago the Library Committee resolved that all books returned from houses where infectious cases were *known* to exist should be destroyed. But as they had no returns of such cases they had little or no means of telling except by hearsay where such houses were, and as no discrimination of diseases was used, the system led to the unnecessary destruction of many books, and consequently it gradually dropped out of operation.

After taking the whole subject carefully into consideration, Mr. May and I agreed on a method of procedure, which, we thought, was as complete as would be practically possible. We submitted our proposals to the Health and Library Committees, both of which approved them, and they were subsequently adopted by the Council.

The system suggested is as follows :—

Each morning the Medical Officer of Health reports to the Chief Librarian the cases of infectious disease notified to him, using a form of this description for the purpose.

Corporation of Birkenhead.

Public Health Department.

Notification to the Chief Librarian of cases of infectious disease within the Borough.

..... 189.....

NAME.	ADDRESS.	DISEASE.

At the same time he also notifies to him the houses that have been disinfected after disease on a similar form as follows :—

Corporation of Birkenhead.
Public Health Department.

*Notification to the Chief Librarian that the
disinfection of the following houses has been completed.*

189.....

NAME	ADDRESS.	DISEASE.

On receiving this list the Librarian treats it in the following way, viz.: "Each case is tested, not only by the name but by the residence as to whether library books are on the premises or not. This entails the possession of a street directory of borrower's addresses, and this has been compiled on the card system very satisfactorily. When books are found to be in such a house, the borrowers receive an intimation from the Librarian in this form.

Birkenhead Free Public Libraries.

BIRKENHEAD,18

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

I have been notified by the Medical Officer of Health that there is a case of infectious disease reported to him at your address, and I have to request you to hand over to the Health Officers any book or books you have in the house from this Library instead of returning the same here.

In the meantime you will please discontinue using the Libraries, until I am notified by the Medical Officer of Health that the disinfection of the premises has been completed.

I am,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) WILLIAM MAY,
Librarian.

At the same time the Librarian sends a notification of such houses to the Medical Officer of Health, as follows :—

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES,

BIRKENHEAD.....18....

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

DEAR SIR,

Of the cases of Infectious Disease notified me, the following are places where library books are loaned, and I have instructed the borrowers to hand the book or books to your Inspectors. I shall be glad if they will take note of Title and Number (enclosed in a stamp on title page) of each book, and retain the works for disposal at your discretion.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) WILLIAM MAY,

Librarian.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	LIBRARY BORROWER'S NAME.

After the books have been handed over to the Disinfecting Inspector they are reported to the Medical Officer, who directs how they shall be disposed of. If suitable and in fit condition they are sent direct to the Infectious Disease Hospital for the use of the patients in the wards, according to the nature of the disease from which they have been taken. At other times they are burned, but they never find their way back again into the library.

This system so far has worked admirably, and I feel certain that no more satisfactory method is possible under the circumstances.

Infectious Disease in Schools.—A somewhat similar system to that in operation with the Public Libraries is also used in connection with the Public Schools, and forms of Notification are sent to the Clerk to the School Board as follows :—

Corporation of Birkenhead.

Public Health Department.

Notification to the Clerk to the School Board of cases of infectious disease within the Borough.

189.....

NAME.	ADDRESS.	DISEASE.

After disinfection has been carried out, a further notice is sent.

Corporation of Birkenhead.

Public Health Department.

Notification to the Clerk to the School Board that the disinfection of the following houses has been completed.

189.....

NAME.	ADDRESS.	DISEASE.

Occasionally cases of infectious diseases occur in houses in which no medical man is in attendance. When the School Board officers hear of such cases they at once notify the Medical Officer to that effect on one of the following forms:—

BIRKENHEAD SCHOOL BOARD.

Notice to the Medical Officer of Health of certain Zymotic Diseases, viz: Smallpox, Measles, Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Fevers, (Typhoid, Typhus, Continued and Relapsing), Croup, and Cholera, reported at this Office.

Sir,

I beg to inform you that the following Case has been this day reported by

Visitor

Nature of Disease—

Name of Patient—

Address—

(Signed) ROBERT T. JONES,
Clerk to the Board.

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N.B.— Please state on the other side if this Report is correct.

On receipt of the above notice the Medical Officer at once takes steps to ascertain whether the information contained therein is correct, and if found to be so, immediately sends word confirming the report to the Clerk to the School Board. In this way it is found that very few cases indeed escape detection, and if any case of concealment is found out, it is followed by a prosecution instituted by the Medical Officer of Health.

Constitutional, Local, and Developmental Diseases and Death Rates.—Having given the death-rates in Birkenhead in respect of the five classes into which death-causes have been divided, and the principal and other zymotics, a table is now submitted showing the death-rates in the Borough as respects the orders under which the death-causes belonging to classes II., III., and IV. have been grouped. Parallel with the columns containing the rates of 1895, are the corresponding death-rates for 1891 to 1894, and the mean of the corresponding corrected death-rates in the ten years of 1881-90.

. CONSTITUTIONAL, LOCAL, AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES	Annual Death-rate per 1000 Living					
	1881-90 Average	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
Diathetic Diseases	0·68	0·58	0·58	0·59	0·86	0·93
Tubercular Diseases	2·11	2·49	1·66	1·79	2·57	1·99
Diseases of Nervous System ..	2·81	3·00	2·66	2·64	2·31	2·77
" Organs of Circulation ..	1·21	1·29	1·07	1·85	1·22	1·83
" Respiratory Organs ..	3·91	5·32	4·07	3·90	3·31	4·17
" Digestive Organs ..	1·08	1·06	1·13	1·44	0·98	1·32
" Urinary Organs ..	0·41	0·27	0·37	0·44	0·42	0·57
" Organs of Generation ..	0·01	0·01	0·15	0·10	0·00	0·04
" Organs of Locomotion ..	0·05	0·08	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·02
" Integumentary System	0·03	0·06	0·03	0·09	0·09	0·03
Developmental Diseases of Children	0·80	0·78	1·03	1·06	0·62	0·60
" " Adults	0·15	0·18	0·00	0·10	0·05	0·05
" " Old People	0·84	1·07	1·20	1·26	1·21	1·03
Diseases of Nutrition	1·86	1·18	1·16	1·06	0·95	0·99

The two orders under which constitutional diseases are arranged have little in common, except that in typical diseases in each order new morbid products are deposited. Diathetic diseases account for 101 deaths, of which 57 were due to cancer, 8 to rheumatism, 7 to anæmia, 3 to mortification, 1 to dropsy, 23 were described to tumour, and 1 to gout. All but 6 out of the 101 were deaths of adults. Tubercular diseases account for 214 deaths; of which 183 were due to phthisis pulmonalis, 6 to hydrocephalus, 24 to tabes mesenterica, and 1 to hæmoptysis. Forty-seven of the deaths in this order were of children and young persons, and 80 of adults. The diathetic disease death-

rate of 1895 is above the local mean rate ; and the tubercular disease death-rate of 1895 is lower than that for the last year, and a little lower than the local mean rate.

Of the eight orders under which local diseases have been arranged, the first four account for an overwhelming proportion of the mortality referred to this class. The deaths from diseases of the brain and nervous system in 1895 were 298 ; the deaths from diseases of the heart and blood vessels were 144 ; the deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs were 449 ; and the deaths from diseases of the digestive organs were 142. The deaths entered to diseases under the remaining four orders were 67. Of the 1,100 deaths from local diseases, 418 were of infants under five years of age, and 59 were of children and young persons over five years and under twenty. It will be seen that the death-rate as regards diseases of respiratory organs in 1895 was higher than during the last three years, and above that of the mean rate. The death-rate as regards diseases of the nervous system and diseases of the organs of circulation in 1895 were also about the mean rates. The death-rates in respect of diseases of the digestive and urinary organs in 1895 were also about the mean rates.

Of the deaths caused in Class IV., 65 were ascribed to so-called developmental diseases of children, *i.e.* premature birth, malformations, and teething ; 111 to old age ; and 107 to diseases of nutrition, that is, atrophy, debility and marasmus. The death-rates for 1895 in this class do not compare unfavourably with the corresponding local mean rates. The number of deaths ascribed to old age is considerably less than the average, and the number ascribed to the diseases of nutrition is slightly below the average. There is some reason to believe that the number of deaths due to childbirth is understated year by year ; many deaths in childbed being certified to secondary causes, "peritonitis," "convulsions," &c.

Inquests.—The number of inquests held during 1895 was 165, thus 7·7 per cent. of the sum of the deaths in the Borough formed the subjects of official enquiries. Of these inquests 116 were in

the township of Birkenhead, 37 were in Tranmere, 2 in Claughton, 1 in Oxtun, 5 in Bebington, and 4 were held in the Workhouse; 99 were on the bodies of males, and 63 were on the bodies of females. In 1894 the number of inquests held was 146, in 1893—171, in 1892—188, in 1891—156, in 1890—120, and in 1889 the number was 134. Out of the 165 inquests held, in 32 cases, or no less than 19·3 per cent., it does not appear that the actual *cause* of death was ascertained at all. Thus it is stated as follows :—

Found dead in bed	27
Found dead in house	1
Nature of disease unascertained	2
Natural causes	2
Whilst the following may be classed as of almost equal vagueness.	
Convulsions	21

As I have previously remarked, one fails to see what benefit is obtained from inquests which arrive at such indefinite conclusions.

Deaths not certified—Not all the death-causes which are classified represent diseases or symptoms observed and certified by medical men in attendance during the last illness, or verdicts following official investigation. A significant proportion of the death-causes are entered in the register on the doubtful testimony of deceased persons' relatives, or friends, or fellow lodgers. The registrars have, therefore, been required to mark in the returns furnished, every death not certified by a registered practitioner, or made the subject of a coroner's inquest. In 1895, out of the 2,116 deaths registered, 21 (12 males and 9 females) were marked "not certified,"—that is 0·99 per cent. Thirteen of these uncertified deaths took place in the township of Birkenhead, and eight in Tranmere. Twelve of these deaths were of infants under 1 year of age. *It is a great defect of our present law that such deaths should be allowed to be registered*

without an official enquiry into their cause. The causes of the 21 deaths were entered in accordance with the statements of persons giving information to the registrars as follows :—

Convulsions ...	6
Premature birth	5
Diarrhœa ...	2
Heart disease ...	2
Brain disease ..	1
Phthisis ...	1
Dropsy	1
Abscess	1
Old age	1
and Debility ...	1

The proportion of uncertified deaths to the sum of the deaths was, as already stated, 0·99 per cent. as compared with 0·52 per cent. in 1894, 1·12 per cent. in 1893, 0·45 per cent. in 1892, under 0·09 per cent. in 1891, 1·1 per cent. in 1890, and 1·4 per cent. in 1889; the mean proportion during the ten years 1879—88 was 2·6 per cent.

Deaths classified according to localities.—Tables I., II., III., IV., and V., in the appendix, having been fully discussed, are followed by Table VI., in which the deaths registered during 1894 are classified according to the localities in which they occurred. The Street Register is divided into three parts—the part marked “A” including the streets and places in the old Birkenhead Improvement District; the part marked “B” the streets and places in Tranmere and Oxton; and the part marked “C” the streets and places in the incorporated portion of Bebington. Opposite each street or place is the number of deaths, from all causes and from zymotic diseases, registered as occurring in that street or place during the year. In the headings to the different parts of this table (and in Tables I., II., and III.) the names of townships are not placed as indicating the locality referred to, but the names of wards. Thus the old Improvement District appears as Cleveland, Claughton, Grange, and Argyle

Wards ; Tranmere and Oxton appear as Oxton, Egerton, Clifton, and Mersey Wards ; and the portion of Bebington incorporated appears as Bebington Ward. As it was felt that particulars of the number of deaths from all causes, zymotic diseases, and causes not certified in each ward, would prove interesting, and as the Street Register does not afford this information, the table here submitted has been drawn up.

1894	Deaths from All Causes		Deaths from Zymotic Diseases		Deaths from Causes Uncertified	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Cleveland Ward	196	174	25	19	1	2
Cloughton "	20	21	3	1	..	..
Grange "	291	301	41	46	1	2
Argyle "	173	170	33	37	6	1
Oxton "	27	25	1	3	..	..
Egerton "	74	77	12	8	1	1
Clifton "	123	126	22	25	2	2
Mersey "	57	66	12	7	1	1
Bebington "	26	13	1	2	..	..

This table will, with the Street Register, furnish all the information that can be required on the subject. It is well to note that the streets opposite which the highest death totals appear, are not the streets in which the mortality was really the highest. In 1895, as in past years, the sickness and mortality were most prevalent in the smaller streets and alleys inhabited by the very poor.

The following table shows the relative mortality of the wards during 1895.

1894	Estimated Population at Midsummer	General Death-rate per 1000 Living	Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 Living
Cleveland Ward	18666	19.8	2.3
Cloughton "	3777	10.8	1.05
Grange "	27288	21.6	3.1
Argyle "	16771	26.4	4.1
Oxton "	4768	10.9	0.8
Egerton "	10749	14.04	1.8
Clifton "	16242	15.3	2.8
Mersey "	6029	20.5	3.1
Bebington "	3178	11.9	0.9
Birkenhead Borough including deaths in Union premises .. }	107468	19.6	2.8

The deaths in the Borough Hospital, instead of being entered as occurring in Cleveland Ward, have been referred to the Wards from which the patients who died were received. Similarly, the deaths in the Wirral Children's Hospital and Lying-in-Hospital have not been entered to Grange Ward and Argyle Ward respectively, but as occurring in the Wards from which the patients who died were received. It will be seen that the Ward showing the highest zymotic death-rate in 1895 was Argyle Ward. The highest death-rate was in Mersey Ward, and that all the three wards in the township of Birkenhead show a high death-rate compared with the wards in the remainder of the Borough, except Mersey Ward, which has a similar class of population.

Deaths in the Union Hospital and Workhouse.—As a supplement to the Street Register, it is deemed advisable to add a return of the deaths in the Union Hospital and Workhouse, giving in each case the address of the deceased when admitted into the Union, and date of admission. The sex, age, occupation, date and cause of death are extracted from the register, and the information in the last column has been supplied by the Master of the Workhouse. The return is an important one in many respects. From it is prepared the summary here submitted of the localities from, and years in which patients dying in the Union, during 1895, were received.

LOCALITIES FROM WHICH PATIENTS DYING IN UNION WERE RECEIVED.	YEAR WHEN ADMITTED TO UNION.										TOTAL.
	1876	1884	1885	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	
Birkenhead Ward not specified	1	..	..	1	..	1	3
Cleveland Ward	2	..	1	1	..	7	18	29
Grange "	1	..	..	..	8	1	2	5	13	25	48
Argyle "	1	1	..	2	..	2	2	7	32	47
Tranmere Ward not specified	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Egerton "	1	..	2	..	..	1	4
Clifton "	1	..	..	10	11
Mersey "	3	3
Bebington Ward	1	1
Born in Workhouse	2	3	5
Chester Asylum	1	1
New Brighton	1	..	..	..	1
Total	1	1	1	3	7	2	9	8	29	93	154

General and Zymotic Death-Rate month by month throughout the year.—Table V. in the appendix, shows the general and zymotic mortality, month by month, throughout the year. The general death-rate was highest in the month ending March 20th (25·5), and lowest in the month ending June 17th (15·0). The zymotic death-rate ranged from 5·4 in September to (1·4) in June.

Description of those who died during 1895.—The last of the tables appended, Table VII., gives the “description” of all those whose deaths have been registered during the year. The information is furnished in each case by the person registering the death, and is, doubtless, trustworthy. The table may be of some use in supplying the material for a rough estimate of the effects of the year’s mortality on the local community; *i.e.*, the loss sustained by the professional and commercial classes, the artisan and labouring classes, and that largest class of all, the non-productive. Those also employed in any recognized form of skilled or unskilled labour may here see the number of deaths, in 1895, in the ranks of fellow-workers in the Borough. The number of bread-winners removed by death from the local community, in 1895, is computed thus:—The first two columns of Table VII., are cast and added together, and from this is subtracted the sum of those described as annuitants, pensioners, ladies, gentlemen, retired tradesmen, &c., or whose occupation is “unknown.” It does not, of course, follow that everyone described as belonging to any particular trade or calling was necessarily working for a living within a reasonable time of his or her decease, or that everyone described as a son, daughter, wife or widow, was non-productive, or merely occupied with domestic duties. Still a proximately correct estimate of those among the deceased who were self-supporting, and family-supporting, as distinguished from those who were wholly dependent or only partially self-supporting. The number of those who must have been wholly dependent on others may be computed from figures in the age table.

Sketch Map of the Borough.—The sketch map of the Borough, which has been added, shows the boundaries of the wards and the positions of the houses in which deaths from zymotic diseases have occurred. The fatal causes of zymotic diseases received into the Borough Hospital, Children's Hospital, and Workhouse Hospital have, as far as possible, been referred to the localities from which they were drawn.

Inspection of Common Lodging Houses and Houses let in Lodgings.

The following is a statement of the work performed during the year by the Inspector of Common Lodging Houses and Houses let in lodgings, viz :—

REGISTERED COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

						1895
Day Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	773
Night Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	136

There have been no additions to the register during the year, and at present the total number of registered lodging houses is 10.

There were six night visits paid to unregistered houses suspected of taking in nightly lodgers.

REGISTERED HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Day Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	5329
Night Inspections...	...	...	...	...	...	51

Seventy-five additional houses were put on the register after being properly measured up, and duly certified as fit for the purpose. The total number of houses let in lodgings on the register at the end of 1895 was 439.

No prosecutions have had to be taken during the year, which is highly satisfactory.

Overcrowding and Cellar-occupation.—Though the repression of overcrowding and cellar-occupation presents exceptional difficulties, much has been accomplished in the past year. Eight cellar dwellings were reported by the Inspector, and in every case suppressed.

Ordinary Sanitary Operations. The ordinary sanitary operations of the Public Health Department have received unremitting attention. House-to-house inspections of the cottage property in the Borough have been regularly made. Gulleys and passage drains have been periodically cleansed, public fountains, &c., have been scoured and kept in order, and the systematic removal of ashpit refuse at stated intervals has been carefully superintended.

Summary of Nuisances, &c.—The summary of nuisances investigated and dealt with during 1895, is as follows :—

	1895
Number of nuisances reported	5751
Number abated without formal notice	260
Number of formal notices given	5491
Number abated after formal notice and without proceedings	5737
Number of cases in which proceedings were taken for ordinary nuisances	14
Number abated after proceedings	14
Number of cases in which summonses were issued for non-payment of disinfecting expenses. Amounts and costs received in each case	9
Number of cases in which proceedings were taken for keeping a Common Lodging House in an improper manner, in accordance with Bye-Law 4	0
Disinfecting notices	872
Under Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act ...	430
Houses Let in Lodgings	164
Common Lodging Houses	4
Cleansing of filthy houses	4

A brief statement of the other measures taken in 1895, for correcting or getting rid of whatever appeared to be prejudicial to health is subjoined.

	95
Sanitary defects reported by the Inspectors and referred for the action of the Borough Surveyor	258
Houses or parts of houses specially disinfected by sulphurous acid or other disinfectants	824
Notices to whitewash and efficiently cleanse milkhouses, cowsheds, and dairies, given and complied with	300
Offensive privies ordered for conversion into water-closets	480
Parcels of infected bedding and clothes disinfected at the Disinfecting House	477
Parcels of infected or discarded bedding and clothes destroyed	337
Carcases of dogs and cats removed from pools or waste land and buried	142
Deposits of putrid fish and other objectionable refuse removed.....	6
	<hr/>
Total.....	2824
	<hr/>

In addition to the above.

620 excavations were made for the purpose of testing the condition of house drains.

314 smoke tests were applied to drains of premises reconstructed under the supervision of this Department.

208 smoke tests were applied to the drains of new buildings, in conjunction with the Borough Surveyor's Department.

It will be seen from the above that the work of the Department tends gradually to increase, in part due to the new Acts of Parliament which have come into force since 1st January, 1892, and also on account of the more thorough manner in which

examinations are now made. The education of the public in regard to Sanitary requirements has progressed very rapidly during the past few years, and has led to many examinations of property being asked for which formerly would not have been thought of.

Cholera Order of 6th September, 1892.—In carrying out the provisions of this Order, 32 visits were made during the year by the Disinfecting Inspector to addresses sent by Port Sanitary Authorities, of persons arriving in Birkenhead who were on board ships coming from smallpox-infected ports, and who were permitted to land pursuant to Article 2 of the above Order, on giving the Port Medical Officer their names and places of destination. Such persons were kept under supervision until all possibility of their being affected with the disease had ceased.

District Inspection.—The following is a statement of the work done by the District Inspectors of Nuisances and the Disinfecting Inspector during 1895.

				Number of visits and revisits made to insanitary property.
District A—Inspector Fitzgerald	...	...	...	5768
„ B „ Lee	...	...	...	3800
„ C „ H. T. Taylor	...	...	...	4100
Disinfecting Inspector Issac Taylor	...	...	...	4688
Total				18351

The Disinfecting Inspector also paid three visits in connection with reports from the Port Sanitary Authority.

Smoke Nuisances.—Twenty-three separate observations were taken of the smoke emitted from the factory and other chimneys of the Borough during the year 1895.

In five of these cases the Health Committee felt called upon to prosecute the offenders against the Acts, and in all these cases penalties and costs were imposed by the magistrates.

The reduction of the smoke nuisance is one which is very carefully watched by the committee, and much benefit has resulted in the past by their vigilance in this matter.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS,

1878 to 1891.

In connection with the carrying out of the provisions of these Acts, the following is a statement of the work done by the Inspector during the year, viz.—

978 visits have been made to workshops.

342 visits have been made to bakehouses.

85 workshops, including 15 bakehouses, have been placed on the Register during the year, making a total of 474 up to the end of 1895, of which 69 are bakehouses and 36 are confectioners' shops.

56 workshops have been closed.

35 workshops have been transferred to more suitable premises.

355 nuisances in connection with workshops have been reported and abated.

126 notices have been served for the abatement of nuisances arising out of defective drainage, and 14 for inefficient ventilation.

63 notices to cleanse and limewash the workshops have been served and complied with.

In addition to the above, the occupiers of 68 workshops have limewashed their premises under inspection, but without waiting for the formal notice.

7 cases of overcrowding have been reported and stopped.

44 new workshops and removals have been notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories as referred to in section 3, sub-section 3, of the Act.

Lists of out-workers have been carefully kept, and notices in the form prescribed by the Secretary of State as given in my report for 1892 (pp. 57 and 58) have been served when necessary.

On the 20th of December, 1895, the Town Clerk laid a report before the Health Committee on the provisions of "The Factory and Workshop Act, 1895," when it was resolved "That the report be referred to the Medical Officer of Health to take all steps necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of the Act, so far as they fall within the province of this Committee." It was also resolved—"That the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Inspector of Nuisances of this Borough for the time being be, and they are hereby respectively authorized to, institute and carry on any proceedings against any person for any offence committed against the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1875 to 1895, or any statute amending the same, or any bye-law made thereunder which the Council, as the Local Authority, are authorized to institute and carry on under the said Acts, or any of them." These resolutions were confirmed by the Council at their next succeeding meeting.

The following is a short abridgment of the Act in question.

THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1895,

(58 & 59 Vict., c. 37).

This Act amends and extends the law relating to factories and workshops in many important ways, but only certain of its provisions affect urban authorities.

The Act, which comes into operation on the 1st January, 1896, extends the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act of 1878 and the Amending Acts of 1883 and 1891.

So far as the Health Committee is concerned the principal alterations in the law introduced by the new Act appear to be as follows :—

Sec. 1. Defines the amount of air-space which should be provided in every workshop, and requires a notice to

be affixed in every workshop specifying the number of persons who may be employed in each room.

Sec. 10. Sub sec. 4. Requires all workshops begun to be erected after the commencement of the Act, and in which more than 40 persons are employed, to be provided on the storeys above the ground floor with such means of escape in case of fire as can reasonably be required, and it is the duty of the Sanitary Authority to examine every workshop, and on being satisfied that the workshop is so provided to give a certificate to that effect.

Formerly the jurisdiction of Sanitary Authorities in this matter was limited to the case of Factories. Section 22 of the New Act brings within the operation of the Factory and Workshop Acts, laundries carried on by way of trade, or for the purposes of gain, but the Act is not to apply to any laundries in which the only persons employed are :—

- (1) Inmates of any prison, reformatory, or industrial school or other institution for the time being subject to inspection under any Act other than the Factory Acts, or
- (2) Inmates of an institution conducted in good faith for religious or charitable purposes, or
- (3) Members of the same family dwelling there, or in which not more than two persons dwelling elsewhere are employed.

The Act contains other provisions which may affect the work of the Committee, the most important of which are those relating to bakehouses and with making of wearing apparel in places where there is infectious disease. A summary of which I annex.*

* Abstracts from a letter from the Local Government Board on the subject.

(1) **Bakehouses.**

Some important amendments in the provisions of the Factory Acts relating to bakehouses have been made by section 27 of the new Act.

Section 34 of the Act of 1878 provides that “where a
 “bakehouse is situate in any city, town, or place containing,
 “according to the last-published census for the time being, a
 “population of more than 5,000 persons, all the inside walls of
 “the rooms of such bakehouse, and all the ceilings or tops of
 “such rooms (whether such walls, ceilings, or tops be plastered or
 “not), and all the passages and staircases of such bakehouse
 “shall either be painted with oil or varnished or be limewashed,
 “or be partly painted or varnished and partly limewashed; where
 “painted with oil or varnished, there shall be 3 coats of paint or
 “varnish, and the paint or varnish shall be renewed once at
 “least in every 7 years, and shall be washed with hot water and
 “soap once at least in every 6 months; where limewashed the
 “limewashing shall be renewed once at least in every 6 months.”

By section 35 of the same Act it is provided that “where a
 “bakehouse is situate in any city, town, or place containing,
 “according to the last-published census for the time being, a
 “population of more than 5,000 persons, a place on the same
 “level with the bakehouse, and forming part of the same
 “building, shall not be used as a sleeping place, unless it is
 “constructed as follows (that is to say),

“Unless it is effectually separated from the bakehouse by a
 “partition extending from the floor to the ceiling, and

“Unless there be an external glazed window of at least 9
 “superficial feet in area, of which at the least $4\frac{1}{2}$ superficial feet
 “are made to open for ventilation.

“Any person who lets or occupies or continues to let or
 “knowingly suffers to be occupied any place contrary to this
 “section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding, for the first
 “offence, 20s., and for every subsequent offence £5.”

These two sections are now applied to every bakehouse, and so much of them as limits the operation thereof to cities, towns, and places having a population of more than 5,000 persons is repealed. (Section 27 (1).)

Under section 15 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1883, (46 & 47 Vict. c. 53) it is not lawful "to let or suffer to be occupied as a bakehouse, or to occupy as a bakehouse, any room or place which was not so let or occupied before the 1st day of June, 1883, unless the following regulations are complied with :

- " (i.) No water-closet, earth-closet, privy or ashpit shall be
" within or communicate directly with the bakehouse :
- " (ii.) Any cistern for supplying water to the bakehouse shall
" be separate and distinct from any cistern for supplying
" water to a water-closet :
- " (iii.) No drain or pipe for carrying off fœcal or sewage
" matter shall have an opening within the bakehouse."

Any person who lets or suffers to be occupied, or who occupies any room or place as a bakehouse in contravention of the section is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding 40s., and to a further fine not exceeding 5s. for every day during which any room or place is so occupied after a conviction under the section.

The section is in future to apply to every room or place let or occupied as a bakehouse, without limitation as to when the letting or occupation commenced, the words, " which was not so let or occupied before the 1st day of June, 1883," in the section being repealed. (Section 27 (2).)

It will, under the operation of section 17 of the Act of 1883 as amended by section 36 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, be the duty of urban authorities to enforce the above-mentioned provisions as respects every retail bakehouse which is not a factory as defined by section 93 of the Act of 1878, and for that purpose their Medical Officer of Health will have and exercise all such powers of entry, inspection, taking legal

proceedings and otherwise, as an inspector under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878. In connection with the powers thus conferred on the Medical Officer of Health, the Board may refer to their observations in an earlier part of this circular with respect to similar powers which urban authorities will have as regards certain laundries.

Finally, with reference to bakehouses, sub-section (3) of section 27 of the new Act provides that a place under ground shall not be used as a bakehouse unless it was so used at the commencement of the Act (*i.e.*, on the 1st of January, 1896), and if any place is so used in contravention of the Act, it shall be deemed to be a workshop not kept in conformity with the Act of 1878.

(2) Making of Wearing Apparel in Places where there is Infectious Disease.—Attention should be drawn to section 6 of the new Act, the object of which is to protect the general public from the danger of infection from clothes being made, cleaned, or repaired in dwelling-houses or buildings occupied therewith in which exist cases of scarlet fever or small-pox. The section provides that: “If any occupier of a factory or “workshop or laundry, or of any place from which any work is “given out, or any contractor employed by any such occupier, “causes or allows wearing apparel to be made, cleaned, or “repaired in any dwelling-house or building occupied therewith, “whilst any inmate of the dwelling-house is suffering from “scarlet fever or small-pox, then, unless he proves that he was “not aware of the existence of the illness in the dwelling-house, “and could not reasonably have been expected to become aware “of it, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £10.”

Sanitary Conveniences.—If section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, which relates to the provision of sanitary conveniences for workshops and manufactories, is not in force in the urban district, the provision of such conveniences will be regulated by section 35 of the new Act, which directs that in every place where section 22 of the Act of 1890 is not in

force, every factory or workshop shall be provided with sufficient and suitable accommodation in the way of sanitary conveniences, having regard to the number of persons employed in, in or attendance at, the factory or workshop, and also where persons of both sexes are employed, or intended to be employed, or in attendance, with proper separate accommodation for persons of each sex, and that a factory or workshop in which there is a contravention of the section shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with the Act of 1878.

Bakehouses.—The duties involved in carrying out the provisions of the Acts relating to the sanitary condition of bakehouses, have been put under a special Inspector, who also looks after the workshops in the Borough.

342 visits have been made to bakehouses during the year, and very special attention has been paid to the keeping of the bakehouses in a clean and healthy state, free from all effluvia from drains, privies, and other nuisances. Many sanitary defects have been discovered and remedied. Great attention has also been paid to see that a proper water supply is provided for each bakehouse, and that efficient ventilation can be secured; whilst regular limewashing has been required and enforced in every case.

There has been a very great improvement secured by this systematical inspection.

“Shop Hours Act, 1892.”

In carrying out the provisions of this Act, the Inspector has paid 1,320 visits to different shops, and the occupiers' names and addresses have been placed upon a Register specially kept for the purpose, together with the date of his visits. Printed notices in the following form have been served in every case.

THE SHOP HOURS ACT, 1892.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 4 of the above-mentioned Act, that no young person, (that is, a person under the age of **18 years**), may **lawfully** be employed in this shop for a longer period than **74 hours**, including meal times in any one week.

The Hours of Barmaids.

The Shop Hours Act gives power to the Sanitary Authority to restrict the hours of barmaids also to 74 hours per week. In some hotels these girls are required to follow their occupation for upwards of 100 hours a week, which is altogether too long. I consider it desirable that the benefits of the Act should be extended to these girls, and recommend the matter to the serious consideration of the Authority.

Seizure and Destruction of Unwholesome Meat, Fish, and Vegetables.

The Meat and Food Inspector, Mr. Robert Wagstaffe, has furnished the following particulars of Meat, &c., unfit for human food, seized and destroyed during 1895.

The total number of seizures made was 1239, being 274 more than the number of seizures last year, and 704 more than in 1893. The weight of the meat seized amounted to 361,457 lbs., being 85,232 lbs. more than was seized last year, and considerably more than has ever been taken in any previous year. This amount was made up as follows:—

	lbs.
60 carcasses of beef .....weighing	46,073
Portions of beef	„ 5,400
1289 calves.....	„ 45,427
Portions of veal	„ —
680 sheep and lambs.....	„ 42,296
Portions of sheep and lambs	„ 426½
28 pigs	„ 3,364
Portions of pigs.....	„ 172½
Ham and bacon.....	„ 689½
1 goat... ,	„ —
Offal (<i>i.e.</i> , liver, lung, tongues, hearts, spleens or melts, &c.)	„ 217,609
Total of meat seized in 1894.....	361,457½

In addition to the above, there were also seized 379 lbs. of bad fish, 3 rabbits, 2 pigeons and 100 oranges.

As in all recent years, a considerable proportion of the meat seized was on premises in connection with the Foreign Animals' Wharf, Woodside.

As previously stated, the amount of meat seized and destroyed this year was considerably larger than in the previous year, and much greater than the mean annual seizure. The mean annual seizure during the ten years 1881-90 amounted to 43,822 lbs., in 1891 it was 64,896 lbs., in 1892 it was 116,284 lbs., in 1893 it was 328,307 lbs., and in 1894 it was 276,225 lbs.

The large amount of offal seized this year is due entirely to the hot weather experienced during the summer. The meat went bad in the slaughter-houses at Woodside before it could be disposed of, and became totally unfit for food.

The whole of the bad meat seized is dealt with at the Old Potteries, Seacombe, without creating noticeable effluvia; in accordance with an arrangement entered into in February, 1887.

Nine applications were made to a Justice for an order to destroy diseased or unsound food (under the Public Health Act, 1875, clause 117) and granted in every case. Two persons were summoned before the magistrates for exposing for sale food unfit for human consumption, and convictions obtained in each case.

In one case, however, the defendant appealed, but the magistrates' conviction was upheld with costs.

Tuberculosis.—During the year 14 carcasses of beasts, weighing 9,870 lbs., 7 carcasses of pigs, weighing 1,119 lbs., and 1 calf's pluck, 4 lbs., and 1,801 lbs. of offal and two pigeons were seized and destroyed through being affected with tuberculosis; the total amount weighing 12,794 lbs.

At the beginning of May, the report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into "the effect of food derived from tuberculous animals on human health" was published, and the Town

Clerk laid it before the Health Committee on the 7th May, 1895. It was resolved that the report be referred to the Medical Officer of Health for a report. In accordance with this instruction, on the 21st May, I laid the following report on the subject before the Committee, viz.—

REPORT BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
TO THE
HEALTH COMMITTEE;

on the recent Report of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis and its bearing on our method of procedure as regards Meat Inspection.

GENTLEMEN.

I do not propose in this report to go into minute or full details of all the points contained in the report of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis, but rather to point out to the Committee the chief results of the enquiry, and its special reference to our method of meat inspection in Birkenhead.

Much disappointment has been felt in many quarters from the fact, that the Commissioners have made no direct recommendations with regard to the seizure or otherwise of tuberculous meat, and there is a general cry that little or no good has come out of the work of the Commission.

It is therefore necessary to remind the Committee that it was no part of the Commissioners' reference to do so. They were instructed to "enquire and report what is the effect, if any, of food, derived from tuberculous animals on human health, and, if prejudicial, what are the circumstances and conditions with regard to the tubercloses in the animal which produce that effect upon man." On the point (see par. 22 of the Report) the Commissioners say, "As regards man we must believe (and here we find ourselves agreeing with the majority of those who gave evidence before us) that any person who takes tuberculous matter into the body as food, incurs some risk of acquiring tuberculous disease. This matter may be found in parts of

animals affected by the disease but is not present, or present to an equal degree in all the organs. It is found principally in the *organs* of the animals, as a rule most abundantly in the lungs, lymphatic glands, serous membranes, but often in the liver, spleen, kidneys, intestines, and other structures. These organs are usually removed by the butcher in dressing the carcase, though some of them may, intentionally or not, be left." "In the tissues which go to form the butcher's joint the material of tubercle is not often found, even where the organs exhibit very advanced or generalised tuberculosis, indeed in muscle and muscle juice it is very seldom that tubercle bacilli are to be met with; perhaps they are somewhat more often to be found in bone, or in some small lymphatic gland in intermuscular fat. Yet there is always a difficulty in making sure of the absence of tuberculous matter from any part of a carcase that shows evidence of tubercle elsewhere." This seems to your Medical Officer a most important statement, and it will be evident to every member of the Committee that it is impossible for the butcher or Meat Inspector to cut out all the small lymphatic glands embedded in the intermuscular fat.

The Commissioners conclude, however, that "if sufficient discrimination and care were exercised in taking meat from tuberculous cattle, a great deal of meat from them might without danger be consumed by the community. The practice of public abattoirs on the Continent appears to have been founded on the same belief."

The Commissioners adopting a suggestion of Dr. Sidney Martin's (one of the scientific experts consulted by them), viz:— That to reduce to a minimum the danger to human consumers of meat, he advocates that the slaughtering and dressing should be done under skilled supervision, with the object of securing the removal and destruction of every part of a carcase that contained any tubercle whatever, and also the destruction of the *whole* carcase in cases where the animal was found to have advanced

or generalised tuberculosis. He "sees no objection to the sale of meat substance from carcasses which have shown only localised tuberculosis, and from which every particle of tubercle has been skilfully removed; provided always that in every subsequent process of preparing the meat for sale due care be taken to guard the saleable portions from contamination by tuberculosis matter." The Commissioners further point out that "little evidence about the more serious degrees of tuberculosis in the animal would be discoverable in carcasses from which the organs had been removed, and that this is habitually the case with so called 'dead meat' whether English or Foreign. Still, there are indications in such a carcass to the eye of an experienced inspector of the more dangerous forms of tuberculosis having existed in the animal." *The distinct inference from this last passage is, that where such indications exist (that is, where signs of tubercle are distinctly to be found) in different parts of the body of beef—even when the organs are not there—that then the carcass is dangerous as food and ought to be condemned.* These recommendations entirely agree with the method of inspection and seizure which we have adopted in Birkenhead ever since I have been here. Our method being not to condemn a carcass on the disease of the offal alone if no sign of its being in the body of beef can be discovered—but if on the contrary we find traces on the carcass itself, and a pretty general distribution in the glands situated about the body is the intermuscular fat showing that the disease is generalised, then we seize the whole carcass, which seems to be entirely in accord with the ideas of the Royal Commissioners. The rest of the report consists chiefly of a summary of experiments and conclusions as to the prevention of the Dissemination of Tuberculosis through milk.

The evidence as to the extreme danger of its spread in this manner is very strong, but as at present there is no law which enables us to act in any way upon the suggestions of the committee, or to give power to stop the sale of tuberculous milk, I do not feel that it is necessary to say more on this subject in the

present report. It is, however, satisfactory to find that our methods of procedure as regards the inspection of tuberculous meat are so entirely in accord with the finding of the Royal Commissioners.

(Signed) R. SYDNEY MARSDEN,
Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
18th May, 1895.

It does not appear that anything more need be said on the subject.

There is, however, another topic which calls for a few remarks. I allude to

“The use for food of the flesh of cows killed in an advanced state of pregnancy.”

During recent years a large and increasing number of cows are being imported daily into this Borough from America, and under the regulations of the Board of Agriculture all of them have to be slaughtered within ten days after landing, the usual period, however, being about four days.

Many of these cows are in an advanced stage towards calving, and although they have often been considerably knocked about on the voyage, instead of resting them before slaughter they are at once killed and the calves, together with calf bag (uterus) cut out, the carcasses of the cows being afterwards dressed and sold in the usual way.

The process is a most disgusting and repulsive one, and it seems most undesirable that the flesh of animals killed under such conditions should be used for human consumption.

The question, however, is not one of sentiment but of the actual danger to health, and on this latter point I find, after enquiry, that there is a great divergence of opinion amongst

Medical Officers of Health. Many say they would unhesitatingly condemn such meat, whilst others see no harm in using it as an article of food.

As pregnancy is not a disease, however, can we reasonably object to the flesh of such an animal if it *sets* well and has a generally healthy appearance? I think not. On the other hand pregnancy is often associated with various disorders of the system which of themselves render the meat unfit for food.

Cattle Tradesmen almost invariably consider that the flesh of a cow killed before calving is of a decidedly inferior quality, so that it ranks as only third class food stuff.

During the first six months of pregnancy, however, cows in many cases lay on flesh, and if the animal is getting aged there is an obvious advantage to the cattle owner in getting them sold for slaughter in this condition. Then again in cases of sickness and accident, the animals are generally killed with a view of saving them from being condemned if kept longer.

In the early stages the flesh is not altered and is to all intent normal, but if well advanced in pregnancy, say over the sixth month, the flesh of these animals in most cases is congested and dark in colour, and when close upon delivery it frequently becomes pale and dropsical. In all cases it has a peculiar sickly odour, it does not as a rule set well and it will not bear keeping, as putrefaction soon commences. The parts around the pelvis often show marked signs of inflammation, the flesh being pale, flabby and wet. The liver and kidneys, too, are often congested, frequently pale and soft with a strong smell of urine, and they are not unfrequently enlarged.

All these symptoms show that the flesh of such animals is not by any means normal, although apparently most medical officers of health do not consider them sufficient to call for the condemnation of the meat, and some say the carcasses do not suffer in any way, and that they not only look but cut well. This is not our experience.

The foreign cows landed at Birkenhead are slaughtered in all stages of pregnancy, and present very varying appearances. In the *early* stages they are all right, and do not present any difference from the normal, but in a large number of cases they are in a very sickly condition, owing to the treatment they have had to go through in travelling, &c., before being shipped, and the sea voyage afterwards.

They are often slaughtered within twenty-four hours after landing; in some cases within ten minutes after calving, and often before having been in any way cleansed.

The carcasses in these cases are badly congested, wet and flabby, with strong sickly smell (as in Parturient Apoplexy), and do not set well. The kidneys and liver are frequently enlarged, pale and flabby, and the lungs and other offal also are very frequently congested.

I am satisfied that a good deal of this meat is unwholesome and unfit for food, yet the custom of the country and the general feeling in the trade is against seizure, and consequently some degree of judgment is required before condemning these carcasses. Where, however, the odour of the meat is at all strong, and if there is a want of firmness in the flesh, and particularly if it is at all wet and does not look well when cut, I consider it should unhesitatingly be condemned.

“Proceedings taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 and 1879, and Margarine Act, 1887.”

The Chief Inspector of Nuisances (Mr. William Dawson) gives the following summary of proceedings taken under these Acts during 1894:—

The total number of samples taken during the year was 92; viz.:—Arrowroot 1, Butter 28, Cheese 2, Cocoa Essence 1, Coffee 6, Cream of Tartar 4, Lard 8, Milk 29, Mustard 4, Pepper 2, Port Wine 1, Sweets 1, and Vinegar 5.

Out of the above, 6 samples of Butter, 1 of Cream of Tartar, 2 of Coffee and 2 of Milk were reported adulterated by the Public Analyst, and proceedings were taken in respect of 5 samples of

Butter, 1 of Cream of Tartar, 1 of Coffee and 1 of Milk, the results of which are as follows, viz :—

Quarter ending.	No.	Article	Amount of Adulteration	Penalty imposed in addition to Costs
March 31	117	Milk	5 per cent of Water	Dismissed
June 30	128	Cream of Tartar	15 per cent of Carbonate of Soda	0 1 0
" 30	180	Butter	Margarine	0 10 0
Dec. 31	160	Butter	Margarine	0 10 0
" 31	171	Butter	Margarine	0 2 6
" 31	190	Butter	Margarine	2 0 0
" 31	192	Butter	Margarine	0 10 0
" 31	194	Coffee	50 per cent of Chicory ..	1 0 0

The Milkhouses.—The regulation of dairies, cowsheds, and milk-shops, and the supervision of milk-sellers, has had systematic attention for a number of years. Special care is taken that the ventilation, lighting, cleansing, draining, and water supply of premises used for the milk-trade are thoroughly efficient. Towards the close of the year 1888, new regulations for the more efficient control of the trade were drafted, and these were approved and made by the Town Council, acting as the Local Authority for the Borough, on January 2nd, 1889. A copy of these regulations was appended to the Report for 1888, and printed copies are supplied free to dairymen, milkshop keepers, &c The register of milk-sellers is revised week by week. The total number of milk-shops is 144, in addition there are 27 cowsheds, and 44 farmers resident outside the Borough, registered to purvey milk inside the Borough.

Twice every year the following notice is sent to all the milk-sellers :—

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES OFFICE,

BIRKENHEAD, 189

Dairies, Cow Sheds, and Milk Shops Orders of 1885 and 1886.

Sir,

I have to call your attention to the 7th Clause of the Regulations made by the Corporation with respect to Dairies, Cow Sheds and Milk Shops, requiring that

the walls and ceilings of every room in the occupation of Registered Milk Sellers, used for storage or sale of milk, shall be lime-washed twice every year, that is to say, in March and September; but if the walls are painted, then they shall be washed and thoroughly cleansed twice every year, in March and September; and to request that you will comply with the regulations during the present month.

I am,

Yours obediently,

Inspector, Contagious Diseases Animals
Act, 1878.

To Mr.

Water Supply.

It is important for the health and well-being of the community that a proper and full supply of water should be obtainable. I have, therefore, thought it desirable to ascertain the amount of water supplied to the population for different purposes, and have obtained the information with regard to Birkenhead for the period extending over the last ten years.

It will be seen by referring to the following table that at the present time the average supply per head per day is no less than nineteen gallons, a very satisfactory amount.

The quality of the water supplied is also excellent, and is obtained from the new red sandstone at three different pumping stations, from an average depth of 207 feet.

I am indebted to the Water Engineer (Mr. W. A. Richardson, C.E.) for the following table of extracts from his Annual Reports, showing at a glance the amount of water delivered in the townships of Birkenhead, Claughton, and Tranmere, for various purposes, for the years ending 25th March from 1885 to 1895.

	Sewer Flushing	Street Watering	Trade per Meter	Work- shops	Water for domestic use	Calculated population for Birken- head, Claughton and Tranmere townships	Average rate per head per day of population for domestic purposes	Average rate per head per day of population for domes- tic use allowing 5 ⁹ / ₁₀ for slip of pump
YEAR	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons		Gallons	Gallons
1885	1746180	6990300	149940500	250000	650078826	84478	21.08	*19.61
1886	1822240	6295100	135378100	250000	673425110	85877	18.29	*17.01
1887	1832410	5134900	147510000	250000	568700726	82276	17.69	*16.46
1888	1935520	8987820	161113600	250000	527263758	88875	16.24	*15.11
1889	1409160	4254400	147525700	250000	547706280	90074	16.65	15.82
1890	2251100	5757700	161820400	250000	567655019	91473	17.00	17.85
1891	1900430	5180700	170173800	100000	617870234	92372	18.22	+17.31
1892	2007840	5118900	191164230	100000	616802947	94271	17.86	16.97
1893	2051070	6944300	196341950	100000	657043827	96145	18.72	17.79
1894	2245820	11120200	195420200	200000	690494922	97822	19.33	18.37
1895	2308470	8454160	204828300	500500	723586688	99522	20.05	19.05

*Allowing 7⁹/₁₀ for slip of pump

†In consequence of 6 weeks continued frost there was an extra delivery of 82,308,000 gallons. If this is deducted from the total for domestic supply the rate per head per day would be 15.95 gallons, or allowing 5⁹/₁₀ for slip of pump, 14.9 gallons

Ashpits &c.—In connection with this subject I may say that the question as to the number of privies and compound middens in the Borough has been carefully gone into, and it was estimated that at Midsummer, 1893, the approximate number still in existence within the Borough was about 2721.

The Health Committee has been dealing with these middens year by year as opportunities have arisen, and during the past year a large number have been converted into water-closets and dry ashpits, properly covered in and ventilated, and provided with efficient doors and fastenings.

The following table shows the number converted in each year since 1890, from which it will be seen that a great step has been made during the last six years towards the abolition of these objectionable nurseries of disease.

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
Number converted	240	195	282	790	542	480

Since the above number of 2,721 compound middens was estimated, there have been 1,430 conversions ordered; thus leaving a balance of 1,291 remaining to be dealt with at the end of the year.

Public Urinals.—From time to time I have called the attention of the Committee to the insufficient accommodation in the form of public urinals which is provided in the borough; and which leads to the objectionable use of many passages and other places for such purposes, creating thereby a serious nuisance and a number of insanitary spots which ought not to exist, if the subject was properly grappled with.

I am glad to say that some slight effort has been made during the year to provide these conveniences, and new urinals were built and opened in the following positions, viz —In the south wall of the Refuse Destructor Works in New Chester Road. In St. Paul's Road at its junction with New Chester Road, and in Borough Road at the corner of Vincent Street. These have already proved a great boon to the public, but considerably more will have to be done in this direction before the town is at all adequately provided for.

Open Sewer-Ventilators in the Roads.

During the year 1895 the number of complaints received regarding nuisances arising from the effluvia from the "sewer ventilators," which form a direct communication between the public sewers and the streets, has been very large.

Several of the medical practitioners of the Borough have given their unsolicited testimony as to the reality of the nuisance thus caused, and in more than one instance has expressed his conviction that his patient has suffered seriously in consequence of the proximity of these so-called sewer inlets, which, however, are constantly acting as outlets as well.

In some instances these complaints have no doubt been well founded, and possibly some cases of diarrhoea or other disease might be traced to this cause, still it by no means follows that a

bad and objectionable smell is necessarily dangerous to health. However, recognising the feeling that exists on the subject, the Borough Surveyor has taken, during the year, very exceptional and thorough means to have the sewers and gullies periodically flushed with disinfectants, so as to reduce any danger arising therefrom to a minimum, and 2,308,470 gallons of water were used for sewer flushing.

Knowing, as we do, that many of the Birkenhead sewers are in a very foul condition, it seems to me an objectionable procedure to establish a communication between them and the atmosphere of the streets. In the narrower streets and courts the system is to my mind decidedly objectionable, and it is a question for the Health Committee to consider how far they are justified in permitting it to continue. There is no question that the number of cases of Diphtheria that are now reported is increasing, and I am not at all satisfied that these sewer ventilators have not a good deal to do with it in these narrow and confined streets. The children are constantly playing about these openings, and when out of health have thus every opportunity of contracting any disease, the germs of which may be in the sewer gas.

The Committee have from time to time during the year considered this question, and on the 25th June passed a resolution asking me to report on the subject. In accordance with this request I handed in a report on the 1st October, 1895. This was referred to the sub-committee for consideration, which has, however, for the present been deferred.

The Fever Hospital.

The old Fever Hospital in Livingstone Street, with its 23 beds, had still to serve for another three months at the beginning of the year as our only means of isolating cases of infectious diseases. During these three months 27 patients were under treatment, 2 of whom died, and 7 of whom were transferred to the new Hospital after it was opened.

The total number of patients treated in this old Hospital since its opening in 1876—that is, in 20 years—was 1,332, giving an average of 66·6 patients per annum.

The number of deaths which occurred during that time was 160, giving an average mortality of 12 per cent.

The death-rate varied greatly in different years, ranging from 32 per cent. in 1891 to 3 per cent. in 1894.

The ordinary nursing staff during the last three years consisted of a Lady Matron and four permanent nurses. And great credit is due to them for the way in which they carried out their duties, sometimes under very trying circumstances.

The following table shows the number of patients admitted, the number of deaths, and the percentage of deaths for each year since the opening of the Hospital in 1876.

Year	Number treated	Number of deaths	Mortality per cent.
1876	24	4	16.6
1877	194	27	13.9
1878	45	5	11.0
1879	30	1	3.3
1880	45	3	6.6
1881	36	9	25.0
1882	86	16	18.6
1883	70	9	12.8
1884	121	15	12.4
1885	55	3	5.4
1886	45	5	11.0
1887	56	11	19.0
1888	65	3	4.6
1889	18	..	..
1890	94	14	15.0
1891	47	15	32.0
1892	81	11	13.5
1893	98	4	4.3
1894	100	3	3.0
1895 (8 mos)	27	2	7.4
Total since opening	1332	160	12.0

Particulars as to results for 1895 are given in the next table.

Diseases			Recovered		Died		Removed to New Hospital	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Typhoid Fever { remaining....	1	7	1	8	1	..	..	..
{ admitted	1	1						
Scarlatina { remaining....	3	3						
{ admitted	4	6	7	8	..	1	3	4
Measles—admitted .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total.....	9	18	8	17	1	1	3	4

The New Infectious Diseases Hospital.

The corner stone of the Administrative Block was laid on the 24th of February, 1894, by the then Mayor (Benedict Jones, Esq., M.A., Cantab, Barrister-at-law), and it was anticipated that the buildings would be ready for the reception of patients by the beginning of November ; but this proved not to be the case, and the year closed without the Hospital being completed.

It was therefore not until the 9th of March, 1895, that the building was formally opened by the Mayor (Mr. Alderman Thomas Shaw), in the presence of a large and representative assembly.

Before receiving patients into it, however, it was thrown open for public inspection on the 14th, 15th and 16th of March, when a large number of the ratepayers availed themselves of the opportunity of viewing the Wards and other buildings. After this the place was put into working order, and at the end of another week the patients were removed from the Old Fever Hospital which was subsequently closed, being still reserved, however, as an Emergency Hospital.

The total number of patients treated in Hospital during 1895 was 218 (of whom 198 were treated in the New Hospital), a very considerable increase on the number treated in the Old Hospital. Out of this number 23 died giving a death rate of 10·5 per cent., and when we consider the serious nature of the diseases and the exhausted (almost dying) condition in which many of the cases are received, it is satisfactory to find that the death rate is comparatively low.

The Hospital contains 44 beds and 6 cots, but during one part of the year these proved quite unequal to the wants of the town, and patients had to be repeatedly refused admission. Under these circumstances I reported the matter to the Health Committee on the 26th of November, and asked that another pavilion might be erected.

The subject was referred to the Sub-Committee for consideration, and on the 20th December, they presented the following report, viz. :—

“TO THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

“ Report of the Health Sub-Committee in reference to the
 “ proposed erection of an additional ward pavilion at the
 “ Birkenhead Infectious Diseases Hospital.

“ In accordance with the resolution of the Health Committee
 “ of the 26th November, 1895, the Health Sub-Committee have
 “ carefully considered the question as to the advisability or other-
 “ wise of an additional ward pavilion being erected at the
 “ Birkenhead Infectious Diseases Hospital, and beg to report as
 “ follows :—

“ The accommodation for patients at present provided at the
 “ Hospital consists of three ward pavilions, each containing
 “ twelve beds, and one isolation or observation ward, containing
 “ eight beds ; or, in all, 44 beds. Each of the three pavilions is
 “ divided into two wards of six beds each, so as to enable male
 “ and female patients to be separated, and the isolation block
 “ contains two double wards, each of two beds.

“ The Infectious Diseases which it is most desirable should
 “ be isolated at the Hospital, include typhus fever, typhoid fever,
 “ scarlet fever, and diphtheria, &c., &c. In addition, there are
 “ other cases of infectious disease which from time to time arise,
 “ and which, if possible, ought to be treated in a Hospital
 “ mainly for the sake of checking the spread of the disease, such
 “ as smallpox, cholera, German measles, &c.

“ The number of notifications of Infectious Disease which
 “ were received during last year was 2567.

“ Since the 1st January last, up to the 17th instant, the
 “ Medical Officer of Health has received particulars of the
 “ following cases, amounting to 965, namely :—

“ Scarlet Fever	415
“ Measles.....	226
“ Typhoid	178
“ Diphtheria	140
“ Typhus.....	3
“ Small Pox	3

“ Of these cases, 186 have been treated in the present
 “ Hospital since it was opened for patients on the 16th March
 “ last.

“ It may be pointed out that in most large towns of the size
 “ of Birkenhead (and Birkenhead is no exception to the rule),
 “ scarlet fever, typhoid fever, and diphtheria are always present
 “ to a more or less extent. In addition, sporadic outbreaks of
 “ other infectious diseases are often arising, and unless such
 “ cases can be promptly and effectually isolated, there is great
 “ danger of the disease becoming epidemic.

“ Since the new Hospital has been in use, the number of
 “ patients has on several occasions been in close approximation
 “ to the capacity of the Hospital, and in one instance, namely,
 “ on the 25th November last, there were 44 patients under treat-
 “ ment.

“ The cases on the occasion referred to consisted of :

“ Scarlet Fever	31
“ Typhoid Fever.....	12
(8 females and 4 males).	
“ Measles.....	1

“ Fortunately, the scarlet fever cases were confined to
 “ children, and therefore they were treated in two of the three
 “ ward pavilions.

“ The third ward pavilion was occupied by ten of the typhoid fever cases, namely, six females and four males, the remaining two female typhoid patients being taken in one ward of the isolation block, whilst the other ward of the same block was occupied by the case of measles.

“ Had any case of small pox or typhus fever occurred in the town, it would have been impossible to have found accommodation for it at the Hospital, and, as a matter of fact, cases of scarlet fever and of diphtheria had to be refused admission.

“ It may be mentioned that the average period of detention for patients in the Hospital is about seven weeks.

“ The Sub-Committee have thought it right to lay these facts before the Committee, in order that the Committee may see how necessary it is that further accommodation at the Hospital should be provided without delay.

“ The Sub-Committee are, however, of opinion that for the present, at any rate, it will be sufficient if one additional ward pavilion, to hold twelve beds, be erected on similar lines to the three already built, and they beg to recommend the same accordingly.

“ The cost involved in the suggested extension will probably not exceed £1,600, exclusive of furniture.

“ Dated this 20th day of December, 1895.

“ (Signed) WILLIAM GETLEY,
“ Chairman.”

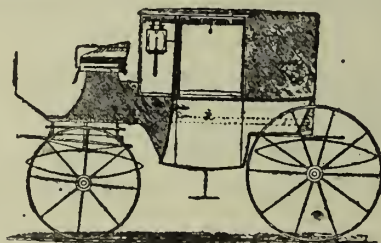
This having been duly considered, it was resolved “ That the report be approved and adopted, and that the Borough Surveyor be instructed to prepare plans, specifications, and estimates in connection with the proposed erection of the additional ward pavilion.” The resolution was confirmed by the Council at its next succeeding meeting.

The following table gives a summary of the cases treated in the New Hospital since its opening to the end of the year.

DISEASES	M	F	Recovered		Died		Removed	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
Small-pox admitted	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
German Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Scarlatina	73	54	70	50	2	4	..	..
Typhus Fever	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid Fever	81	26	25	21	6	5	..	..
Continued Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	5	1	3	1	2	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Pemphigus	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Purpura Hæmorrhagica	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Gastritis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	118	85	102	75	11	10	1	1

The case of Chicken-pox, and also the case of Pemphigus were both sent in as Small-pox. The cases of Purpura Hæmorrhagica and Gastritis were sent in as Typhoid Fever.

The present Hospital staff consists of the Matron, four charge Nurses and six Assistant Nurses.



New Brougham Ambulance,

During the year the question of ambulance accommodation presented itself.

It was found that with the increased number of patients requiring removal to the new hospital one ambulance for the use of all the different diseases was insufficient, as time could not always be allowed for proper disinfection of the van after each case.

Under these circumstances the Health Committee resolved to purchase a new ambulance, and as it was found that the increased distances which the patients have now to travel to reach the hospital was trying to the typhoid cases in the old ambulance, owing to there being too much vibration and consequent shaking, it was decided that before fixing on the special form of carriage which they would adopt, to ask the chairman and the Medical Officer of Health to inspect some of the most recently constructed ambulances in the kingdom, and to recommend to the committee the one which they considered most serviceable and suitable for typhoid patients.

In conjunction with Councillor Dr. Pearson they inspected in all some fourteen different ambulances of various construction, and, after due consideration of all the points to be desired in such a conveyance, they decided that (in their opinion) the "Brougham Ambulance" of Messrs, Atkinson and Philipson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, was the best they had seen, and recommended the purchase of one of these, which was afterwards agreed to by the committee.

The following is a description of the new ambulance :—

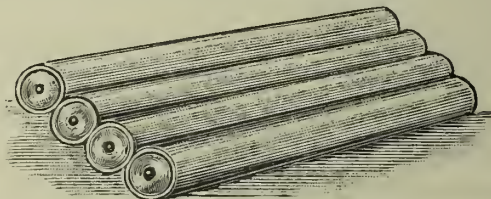
As shown in the above woodcut it is of brougham pattern, and is constructed on the same lines as those made by Messrs. Atkinson and Philipson for the Metropolitan Asylums Board (which were seen by the deputation), but it is lighter, and has several improvements on them besides being a nearer approach to the outline of a private carriage, so that it does not attract more than passing notice in the streets. Externally it is painted claret colour relieved with lines of vermillion, and is fitted with brass mounts.

Internally it is cased out and highly varnished, so that it may be readily washed out if necessary. The nurse or attendant enters by the door at the side as in an ordinary brougham, while the back of the carriage hinges on one side, and opens so as to admit the patient on the stretcher, the latter being shown in position by the dotted lines in the illustration; the feet of the patient going into the boot of the carriage.

The Ambulance is light, comfortable, and well ventilated by means of small "louvres" round the top of the carriage, which are also fitted with doors by which they can be closed from inside if desired. It is well hung on good springs, and the vibration is very small. In use it has been found most satisfactory in every way, and I do not think it is any exaggeration to say that Birkenhead now possesses one as good if not the best Brougham Ambulance that has yet been produced.

New Ambulance Stretcher Bed.

To lessen, however, to a minimum any vibration necessarily caused during the period of conveyance in the Ambulance, the Committee have also adopted a new kind of air-stretcher-bed, which has proved itself in every way a most satisfactory article. As shown in the accompanying wood-cut,



this bed is composed of a series of long india-rubber tubes, which can be filled with air and blown up on the same principle as an air cushion. They consist of three, four or five tubes, according to requirement: the two outermost tubes being of greater diameter than the inner ones, the result being that the bed is practically formed in the shape of a trough, and thus a patient lying in it is prevented from lateral rolling, whilst the air cushions minimise any jolting of the carriage.

To hold these tubes together they are enclosed in a case of india rubber sheeting into which they slip, this case being so made that each tube has its own compartment, and can be put in and taken out as required. At one end of each tube there is the usual stop cock and valve for filling it up, which is done

with a small pair of bellows specially constructed for the purpose. It is very simple to manage, and when covered with a blanket is warm and comfortable.

The makers are Messrs. W. Warne and Co., Ltd., of Gresham Street, London.

The Refuse Destructor.

The South End Refuse Destructor in New Chester Road, erected by Messrs Manlove, Alliot and Co., and a full description of which was given in my annual report for 1893, commenced regular working on the 26th March, 1895.

The refuse from the ashpits and shop garbage of all kinds is here taken to be destroyed, and the supply being constant, the fires are practically never allowed to go out. The Destructor consists of twelve cells, each cell burning a little over six tons a day, and giving an average for the whole lot of cells of about 73 tons per day of twenty-four hours.

The residue left after the burning is, roughly speaking, about one-third of the whole bulk treated. Part of this residue is mixed with lime, &c., and converted into mortar, which finds a ready sale at 6/6 per ton, and the demand is equal to all we can produce with our present plant of two pans. The remainder of the residue not so used has to be carted away, but having been heated red hot and thus rendered innocuous, it is suitable for filling up pits and other purposes, for which the dry ashpit refuse would be totally unfitted.

The Committee have on several occasions considered the desirability of erecting the North End Destructor in Cleveland Street, and probably before another year elapses this will have been done; we shall then be pretty fully equipped for dealing with the town's refuse.

The Disinfecting House.—Good service continues to be rendered by the Disinfecting House in Prince Edward Street. Mattresses, palliasses, beds, pillows, bolsters, woollen clothing, and fabrics from infected rooms are brought here and disinfected

by super-heated steam. The bedding and clothing are fetched and delivered by the Corporation officers in light covered vans provided for the purpose. Occasionally, when the bedding is exceptionally foul, it is destroyed at the disinfecting house furnace, and replaced or allowed for at the cost of the Authority. There is a man specially appointed to take charge of the apparatus ; and a disinfecting inspector to supervise the disinfection of premises, the removal and delivery of bedding, &c.

The apparatus, which is one of Messrs. Goddard, Massey & Warner's " Nottingham Patent Steam Disinfecting Apparatus," was erected in 1891, and a full description of it was given in the report for that year. It does not, therefore, call for any special notice here, and it is only necessary to say that it has been found in practice to be thoroughly efficient in its working.

Adverse Influences affecting the health of the People.—"I would now call your attention to the persistence of certain adverse influences which affect most injuriously the health and comfort of the labouring classes, although they are not like ordinary nuisances summarily removable by legislative procedure."

As Dr. Tatham once said, it is to the dirty and insanitary habits of the people themselves to which I refer, habits which seem to have become almost inherent in the social life of the very poor, and which we can only hope to avert by personal contact with, and teaching from those whose training renders them competent to give advice and assistance under such circumstances.

I am quite well aware that considerable improvement has been effected within recent years in the sanitary arrangements of the houses and conditions of life obtaining amongst the poorer classes, but I am convinced from my acquaintance with the by-ways of our own and other large towns that a large proportion of the people are still living under conditions totally unfit for health either of mind or body.

I would therefore urge upon your consideration the steps that should be taken to combat as far as possible this terrible state of things.

And it is here it seems to me where the help of **Female Sanitary Inspectors** might be of the greatest service to the community. Of course as a primary qualification they would have to be trained nurses capable of giving advice as to the management of feeding and nursing in sickness, and I can conceive of the very greatest service being done by them in such cases as epidemic measles where the sight, the hearing power, and often even the lives of children are sacrificed for sheer lack of instruction in the first principals of nursing and personal cleanliness.

It would be the duty of such female inspectors to visit the houses of persons where cases of infectious disease have been notified, and if the patient could not be removed to hospital to explain to the people in charge the necessary steps to be taken to stop the spread of the disease, to show them practically how the patient should be treated both as regards personal cleanliness, feeding and nursing; and also as to the ventilation and cleanliness of the room, the cleanliness and treatment of the bedding, &c. The personal influence which such an inspector would have, would give us great facilities for teaching the people to realize the seriousness of such diseases as, say measles and whooping-cough, which are commonly regarded as matters of little importance, although our average death-rate from measles alone is 0.57 per 1,000, or a little more than one-sixth of the whole number of zymotic deaths. Then there is the case of diarrhœa in children. It is a remarkable fact that in spite of all our advancement in sanitary matters the death-rate from diarrhœa in children under five years of age remains practically the same as it did twenty or thirty years ago; showing that the mothers require instruction in the first principles of feeding infants and in keeping them clean. It is difficult to ascertain with anything like precision the extent to which the poor suffer from want of skilled attendance and

nursing, but I am satisfied that a very large proportion of our infantile mortality is due to this cause ; and what is worse, that a very large number of children are so neglected and uncared for both as regards their food and clothing during the early years of their lives, that they become permanently weakened and crippled, and unfit to meet the strains of life which afterwards fall upon them.

Attendance to the proper sanitary surroundings of these children becomes therefore a question of economics not less than one of sanitary importance, for anything which tends to seriously impair the capacity for labour in the health and physical well being of the people becomes a national calamity.

With a view to combating in some degree these inherent evils, I have for some years past advocated the opening of recreation grounds in the more densely populated parts of the Borough, the erection of public wash-houses, where the lower classes could obtain proper facilities for personal cleanliness, and the demolition of certain classes of property which, in my opinion, are totally unfit for human habitation. I now propose to dwell on these subjects at somewhat greater length.

Open Spaces and Recreation Grounds.—In my two last annual reports I made strong representations on the subject of Recreation Grounds, the outcome of which was that I was requested by the Health Committee to report to them on the subject and let them know what had been done in this direction in other large towns. In accordance with their request, on the 11th June, 1895, I presented the following report, viz. :—

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,

BIRKEHEAD, June 1st, 1895.

REPORT TO THE HEALTH COMMITTEE ON THE
PROVISION OF PUBLIC RECREATION GROUNDS.

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with your instructions of November last I beg to report regarding Public Recreation Grounds.

In my annual reports for the past two years I have pointed out the desirability in the interest of the public health of providing open spaces, to be laid out as gymnasia and recreation grounds, for the benefit of the children who have to live in the narrow, ill-ventilated, and sunless courts and alleys which exist in the more populous parts of the town. When we consider the present condition of these children, living half their days in the close overladen and stuffy rooms of their homes, and the other half on the bare stones of these wretched alleys, winter and summer, wet or dry, the only variation being an occasional visit to the sewer grid or ventilator, it will be seen at once that there is much need for places of recreation in the lower districts, and that the benefits, in the shape of improved physical stamina which would accrue to these children, cannot be over-estimated, and must help to enable them to bear better the future struggle for life, and reduce the pauper rate accordingly.

I am aware that some think the present parks constitute ample provision for such children, and that nothing more need be done in this district, but it is not so. There are many children too young to go, and others whose weakly and enfeebled condition, due to chronic disease, renders it impossible for them ever to hope to get as far as the park. These children, whose parents go out working from day to day, and often do not return until eight and nine o'clock at night, are left by themselves, day after

day, with no amusement and nothing to do, simply to drag out their miserable existences, which cannot hope to be improved as they get older under their present unfortunate conditions. Public playgrounds near to home would enable many of these children to get fresh air and sunlight in a manner which they can never hope to do now, and I think that the time has arrived when something ought to be done to provide such spaces before all those that are now available have been absorbed for building purposes.

Other large towns have already recognised their duties in this direction, and have made provision for them. They need not necessarily be expensive to keep up and maintain, as will be seen from the returns on the subject received from other towns, an abstract of which I annex.

It will be seen that, except in those cases where bands, flower beds, &c., are provided, the cost is little above the mere rental and the expense of necessary repairs. It is not necessary to have special caretakers except where the playgrounds are very large, and, in any case, a superannuated policeman can be got for a small wage to look after these places during the summer months, which is all that would be required.

I would most strongly urge, therefore, in the interest of the health of the poor, that an effort be made to put Birkenhead in line with other towns, and to secure at least one or two open spaces for the purpose.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. SYDNEY MARSDEN,

Medical Officer of Health.

The following is a short Schedule of particulars of Playgrounds (not parks) in some of the large towns in England, Scotland, and Wales.

NAME OF TOWN	Number of Recreation Grounds (Not Parks)		Nature of Surface	Whether fitted with Gymnasia or not	Whether Special Attendant or not	Annual Cost of keeping np
	No	Area				
Birmingham	5	4 to 9 acres	4 Limestone paving 1 Grass	none	Keeper in charge of each	Not stated
Brighton	2	—	Grass	none	none	"
Burnley	9	—	8 Grass 1 Engine Ashes	none	Superintendent of the Cemetery	"
Cardiff	3	—	Grass	none	none	"
Edinburgh	several	—	Some Concrete some rolled Ashes	Swings, Saws &c	Superintendent Police Constable	"
Glasgow.....	1	234 sq yds	Ashphalte	none	none	"
	1	434 sq yds	Ashphalte	Gymnasia	Female caretaker at 10/- per week	"
	1	12454 sq yds	Val de Travers pavement chiefly	Gymnasia	Caretaker at 22/- per week	"
	1	596 sq yds	do	Gymnasia	Ditto at 20/-	"
Gateshead	1	430 x 200 ft	Hard Ashes with Ashphalte walks	Gymnasia	Cemetery Superintendent looks after it	"
Huddersfield	2	—	Ashes	none	none	"
Hull	2	large	Sbingle and fine Ashes	Gymnasia in both	Attendant for summer months	"
Leeds	several	—	Ashes	Gymnasia	Special attendants	"
Manchester	14	23 poles to 16 acres	Gravel, Shell or Cinders, Flags under swings with wooden running boards	Gymnasia in all	Caretaker lives near each and a General Superintendent over all	"
Newcastle-on-Tyne	3	4½ to 35 acres	Gravel	Gymnasia in all	Keeper in each	"
Nottingham	9	—	6 large Grass & Gravel, 3 small Ashphalted	All have Swings, &c	Larger ones have Superintendants smaller ones not	"
Oldham	1	35 sq yds	Engine Ashes	Swings, &c	none	"
Rotherham	1	14 acres	Grass	none	Keeper 20/- per week	"
Salford	18	21½ acres to 185 sq yds	5 Grass, 3 Ashphalte, 7 Gravel 2 Cinders, 1 Flagged	Gymnasia in one	Several Superintendants	"
St Helens	1	—	Ashphalte	none	none	"
Sheffield	7	2 to 10 acres	Some Grass some Ashes	none	Superintendent for lot	"
Stockton-on Tees ..	1	80 acres	Grass with Gravel walks	Gymnasia	Caretaker 20/- per week	"
West Ham	2	8 & 22 acres	Grass & Gravel	Gymnasia in one	Keeper for each	"

The report was referred to the Health Sub-Committee for consideration, and on the 24th of September following, the Sub-Committee handed in their report on the subject as follows—

“ TO THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

“ Report of the Health Sub-Committee in regard to the
“ provision of Public Recreation Grounds.

“ In connection with the resolution of the Health Committee
“ of the 11th June, 1895, referring to this Sub-Committee a
“ report of the Medical Officer of Health upon the provision of
“ Public Recreation Grounds within the Borough, the Sub-
“ Committee having given the subject their careful consideration
“ beg to report as follows :—

“ The Sub-Committee are of opinion that in the interests of
“ public health it is desirable that Recreation Grounds should be
“ provided in those parts of the town away from the public
“ parks, where the population is most dense and where suitable
“ sites can be acquired upon reasonable terms.

“ Shortly, it may be stated that the main object of these
“ Recreation Grounds is to provide convenient places where
“ children of all ages may obtain fresh air and sunshine and play
“ about without fear of danger to themselves or annoyance to
“ others.

“ The quantity of land required for a Recreation Ground
“ such as is suggested would not be large, half an acre, or even
“ less in most cases, being quite adequate for the purpose ; also
“ the Recreation Ground need not be adjacent to a main
“ thoroughfare, so long as it is situated in a thickly-populated
“ neighbourhood and is ready of access. If the Corporation do
“ not themselves own land which is suitable and available for
“ the purpose, convenient sites might be obtained either by
“ purchase or taken on lease.

“ The expense involved in the providing of such Recreation
“ Ground would not be heavy, as all that appears to be necessary

“ in connection with the preparation of the ground is for the
 “ site to be levelled, covered with cinders or some other surface
 “ coating, well rolled in, and enclosed with a railing or fence of
 “ some kind ; a few seats also would perhaps be required.

“ The Sub-Committee consider that, in the first instance,
 “ at all events, the services of a special watchman may be
 “ dispensed with.

“ Probably the initial cost of laying out, forming and fencing
 “ a Recreation Ground of the size suggested, would not exceed
 “ £100, and the annual expenditure, assuming the piece of land
 “ was rented, would probably not amount to more than £50.

“ It is suggested by the Medical Officer of Health in his
 “ Report that the piece of vacant land at the north corner of
 “ Market Place South and Chester Street, belonging to the
 “ London and North Western and Great Western Joint Railway
 “ Companies, would make an admirable site for a Recreation
 “ Ground, and the Sub-Committee are of opinion that if this
 “ piece of land, or any other suitable piece of land in the same
 “ locality, could be obtained at a moderate rental, and devoted
 “ to the purpose proposed, an experiment might be made which
 “ would serve excellently to illustrate the advantages of the
 “ system.

“ The Sub-Committee therefore beg to recommend that
 “ the Health Committee should ask the Council to authorise
 “ them to acquire and use a piece of land for the purpose of a
 “ Recreation Ground.

“ If, after experience of the working of one Recreation
 “ Ground, the Council approve, steps could be taken for the
 “ acquisition and laying out of sites in other parts of the
 “ Borough.”

“ Dated this 17th day of September, 1895.

(Signed) WILLIAM GETLEY, *Chairman.*”

It was resolved "that the report be approved and adopted," and this action was confirmed by the Council on the 2nd October, 1895.

The Committee afterwards again considered the matter, and instructed the Medical Officer to ascertain where a suitable piece of ground could be obtained for the purpose, and negotiate for its acquisition on lease for a number of years.

This is now being done.

Public Wash-houses.—I must again repeat what I said in my last two reports as to the great benefits which public wash-houses would give to the poor, especially to those who have to earn their living, and often support a family of young children, by means of taking in washing.

When we consider the total unfitness, from a sanitary point of view, of a small cottage, for the carrying on of a laundry business, and the amount of dampness to the house, and general discomfort which it must cause to the children and other occupants of small kitchens in which the processes are carried on, it will be seen at once what an enormous boon a public wash-house offers to the smaller householders.

The amount charged for the use of a small separate compartment, with the necessary hot water, steam boiler, and other washing apparatus as provided in the modern public wash-house, must be much less than the cost of washing at home, besides being infinitely more clean and healthy, and thus enables a very deserving class of women to make ends meet more easily.

Again, the large question comes in of the personal cleanliness of the lower working classes. It is perfectly appalling when we think of the filthy and insanitary habits which most of these people have acquired, owing to the difficulty of getting the necessary privacy for bathing in the smaller houses, where there are few rooms and generally a large number of children of all ages up to adult life. I have good reason to know from my experience at the hospitals that it is no uncommon thing for members of the

working classes to go for years without ever having a bath or thorough washing, and so unaccustomed are they to the process that they look upon it with horror least it should kill them. How can we expect them to be healthy? Dirty persons mean dirty clothes and dirty bedding, so that everything around them is dirty and favours the growth of infectious diseases and too frequently body vermin. Children are brought up to regard these things as matters of course, and hence the filthy state of affairs continues. Only a few days ago a boy of fourteen years of age told me he was washed on an average twice a month. But it is a subject which I think must of necessity press itself on the consideration of sanitarians within the next few years. Sanitary Authorities will have to provide some means whereby a working man can get a bath under more favourable circumstances and at the smallest possible cost.

I would advocate the provision of public wash-houses where the working-people can go and wash themselves. They should consist of a large hall with a number of separate cells round it. Each cell should contain an earthenware basin let into the concrete floor, with discharge plug and hot and cold water. The people could here undress and stand in these basins to have a wash after their work, and if possible it ought to be made free of charge so as to give every inducement to the people to be clean. The hall would have to be filled with warm air, as they would not be got to undress in a cold room.

I am satisfied that the extra cost to the ratepayers would be more than counter balanced by the improved habits of the people, who would gradually feel themselves to be more respectable members of society and conduct themselves better accordingly. I should like to see the principle tried at our existing public baths to commence with.

Housing of the Labouring Classes.

A Special Report on the Dwellings of the Labouring Classes was presented by the Medical Officer of Health to the Health

Committee as far back as the 4th February, 1890. In that report a list of back-to-back houses, numbering in all 475, and a list of obstructive houses, numbering in all 354, was appended to that report, and it was recommended that their demolition should be obtained.

A few houses were pulled down during the years 1890, 1891, and 1892 by order of the Sanitary Authority, but nothing further has been done as regards actual demolition. The five years which have elapsed since the report of 1890 was presented have, however, left their mark on one part of the property mentioned therein, and the condition of the houses had become so serious that it was becoming little short of a scandal not to deal with them. Consequently, in conjunction with the Chief Inspector of Nuisances, I made a number of visits to these places, and on the 23rd April, 1895, I made a report to the Health Committee in regard to the condition of certain property between Tunnel Road and Egerton Street, and subsequently a further report on the subject, which was considered by the Committee on the 7th May following. The outcome of these reports was that on the 14th May I submitted an official representation under the provisions of the "Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890," on the property as follows:—

" COUNTY BOROUGH OF BIRKENHEAD.

" To the Health Committee of the Council of the County
 " Borough of Birkenhead, being the Local Authority under
 " Part 1 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, for
 " the Urban Sanitary District of the said County Borough.

" In accordance with the provisions of the Housing of the
 " Working Classes Act, 1890, I do hereby make a representation
 " that as regards the following areas in the district of the said
 " Authority, viz. :—

" (1.) The area bounded on the north by No. 7 in Tunnel
 " Road and the blacksmith's shop adjoining in connection
 " with No. 5, and the rear wall of premises Nos. 15, 17 and

“ 19 Grange Street, on the east by Egerton Street, on the south by No. 42 Egerton Street, the yard walls in rear of Nos. 1 to 15 Meacock Street, and the south gable of 29 Tunnel Road, and on the west by Tunnel Road.

“(2.) The area consisting of the houses Nos. 174 and 178 Chester Street, Mersey Place, Walters’ Court and Meacock’s Court, and the houses situate therein respectively, and Nos. 33, 35, 37, 39, 43, 45 and 49 Egerton Street.

“ The narrowness, closeness, bad arrangement, and bad condition of the houses within such areas respectively, and the want of light, air, ventilation and proper conveniences and other sanitary defects, or one or more of such causes are dangerous or injurious to the health of the inhabitants both of the buildings in the said areas respectively and of the neighbouring buildings, and that the evils connected with the houses, courts, or alleys, and the sanitary defects in such areas respectively, cannot be effectually remedied otherwise than by an improvement scheme for the rearrangement and reconstruction of the streets and houses within such areas respectively, or of some of such streets or houses.

“ Dated this thirteenth day of May, 1895.

“ (*Signed*)

“ R. SYDNEY MARSDEN, M.B., D.Sc., D.P.H., &c.,

“ Medical Officer of Health

“ for the County Borough of Birkenhead.

“ Public Health Department,

“ Town Hall, Birkenhead.”

The Committee having taken such representation into their consideration, and being satisfied of the truth thereof, and of the sufficiency of their resources,

Resolved—That the two areas described in such representation are respectively unhealthy areas, and that an improvement

scheme ought to be made in respect of such areas, and that the Town Clerk be instructed to take all requisite steps to carry into effect this resolution, in accordance with the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

This resolution was confirmed by the Council on the 5th June, 1895.

At the meeting of the Health Committee on the 11th June, in conformity with the above resolution, the Town Clerk laid before the committee a draft of a proposed scheme, and plans marked A and B, prepared by the Borough Surveyor, were laid before the committee. It was resolved that it be referred to the Health Sub-Committee to confer with the Road and Improvement Committee, or with any sub-committee or members of that committee in reference to the proposed scheme.

This proposal having been submitted to the Road and Improvement Committee on the 13th June, it was resolved by them that the Improvement Sub-Committee be requested to confer with the Health Sub-Committee in reference to the proposed scheme.

Accordingly, a joint meeting of the two sub-committees was held on the 17th June, at which the proposed scheme and plans were considered in detail, and it was resolved "That in the opinion of this conference, consisting of the Health Sub-Committee and the Improvement Sub-Committee, the proposed improvement scheme, as shewn upon the plans A and B referred to in the draft scheme, is a satisfactory scheme, and should be proceeded with."

This resolution was submitted to the Health Committee at their meeting on the 18th June, and the draft scheme again considered by them, and it was resolved "That the Chairman, the Medical Officer of Health, and the Borough Surveyor be requested to attend at the offices of the Local Government Board (if an appointment can be arranged) to confer with the officials of the Board in regard to several matters of detail in connection with the proposed scheme."



MATHEWS' COURT



SWAN'S COURT.



GODFREY'S TERRACE



EGERTON STREET

Subsequently the Medical Officer of Health and the Borough Surveyor attended at the Local Government Board, and had a consultation with the Officials there. Their action being subsequently approved by the Health Committee on the 2nd July. On the 5th July, the proceedings of the Health Committee up to the 25th June were confirmed by the Council.

On the 30th of July, the Committee again considered the proposed draft scheme, and the Borough Surveyor submitted maps, particulars, and estimates in connection with it.

It was resolved "That the Improvement Scheme prepared by this Committee, together with the plans, particulars, and estimates relating thereto, be approved and recommended to the Council for adoption.

On the 7th August, 1895, the Council considered the Scheme for the improvement of the two unhealthy areas described in the official representation of the Medical Officer of Health, dated the 13th day of May, 1895, made under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Act 1890, and also the plans, particulars and estimates relating to the said scheme, and resolved "That the following Improvement Scheme under the Housing of the Working Classes Act 1890," together with the plans, particulars and estimates relating to the said Scheme, &c., and the same are hereby made, approved and adopted, and that all necessary steps for carrying the same into effect be taken, namely:—

BOROUGH OF BIRKENHEAD.

SCHEME made by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Birkenhead, in the County of Chester, acting by the Council as the Local Authority under part 1 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, for the improvement of unhealthy areas within the said Borough.

1. This scheme may be cited as the "Birkenhead (Egerton Street) Improvement Scheme, 1896."

2. In this scheme the "Borough" means the County Borough of Birkenhead; the "Corporation" means the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough; the "Town Clerk" and the "Surveyor" mean respectively the Town Clerk and Surveyor of the Borough for the time being; and the "Plans" referred to as Plan A and Plan B respectively mean the plans which accompany this scheme.

3. The unhealthy areas included in this scheme are the areas delineated and indicated by red and blue colours respectively on the Plan A. A duplicate of the plan A is deposited at the office of the Town Clerk, and copies of the plan, or any part or parts thereof certified by the Surveyor, shall be received in all Courts of Justice or elsewhere as evidence of the contents thereof respectively.

4. The Corporation may enter on, take compulsorily, and deal with, for the purposes of this scheme, all or any of the lands delineated on plan A, colored respectively red and blue, comprised within the following areas :—

- (1) The area bounded on the north by No. 7, in Tunnel Road, and the blacksmith's shop adjoining in connection with No. 5, and the rear wall of premises Nos. 15, 17 and 19, Grange Street, on the east by Egerton Street, on the south by No. 42, Egerton Street, the yard walls in rear of Nos. 1 to 15, Meacock Street, and the south gable of No. 29, Tunnel Road, and on the west by Tunnel Road.
- (2) The area consisting of the houses Nos. 174 and 178, Chester Street, Mersey Place, Walter's Court, and Meacock's Court, and the houses situate thereon respectively, and Nos. 33, 35, 37, 39, 43, 45 and 49, Egerton Street.

All the property comprised in the foregoing description is situated in the Borough of Birkenhead.

5. After obtaining possession of the land the Corporation may remove the whole of the buildings now standing thereon, and afterwards dispose of the site by a sale in fee simple, or on lease as they may determine, or they may appropriate the same for any purpose that they may think desirable, provided that the following streets shall be widened and formed respectively, as shewn by dark red lines upon the plan B accompanying this scheme, a duplicate of which plan is deposited at the offices of the Town Clerk. Tunnel Road shall be widened so far as affected by the scheme to a minimum width of 45 feet, and Egerton Street shall be widened so far as affected by the scheme to a minimum width of 36 feet.

The position of Meacock Street shall be altered as shewn by dark red lines upon plan B, and the street shall be laid out, made and completed to a minimum width of 36 feet.

A new street of 35 feet 10 inches wide or thereabouts, leading from Chester Street to Egerton Street, in the position and shewn by dark red lines upon plan B, shall be formed, sewered, made and completed.

6. The Corporation may, for the purpose of carrying out this scheme, lay out, form, pave, sewer and complete the streets and improvements in this scheme mentioned and shewn upon plan B.

7. The Corporation may make and form all such approaches, communications, alterations of level, stopping up, widening or diversion of existing streets, highways, roads, sewers, courts, or passages, as may be necessary and as may hereafter be determined by the Corporation to be necessary or proper for the purposes of this scheme.

8. The Corporation shall, as soon as practicable after the passing of the Act authorising this scheme, proceed to carry the same into execution.

9. The expenses of the execution of this scheme (so far as they are not defrayed out of receipts of the Corporation pursuant to the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890), and the costs, charges and expenses preliminary to and of and incidental to the

preparation of this scheme, and the application for the order confirming the same, and the obtaining the confirmation by Parliament of such Order, shall be paid by the Corporation out of all or any of the Local Rates as defined by the said Act, or out of moneys borrowed in pursuance of the said Act.

Given under our Common Seal this seventh day of August, 1895.

The Common Seal of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses was hereunto affixed in the presence of



(Signed) THOMAS SHAW, Mayor.

(Signed) ALFRED GILL, Town Clerk.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BIRKENHEAD.

THE BIRKENHEAD (EGERTON STREET) IMPROVEMENT SCHEME, 1896.

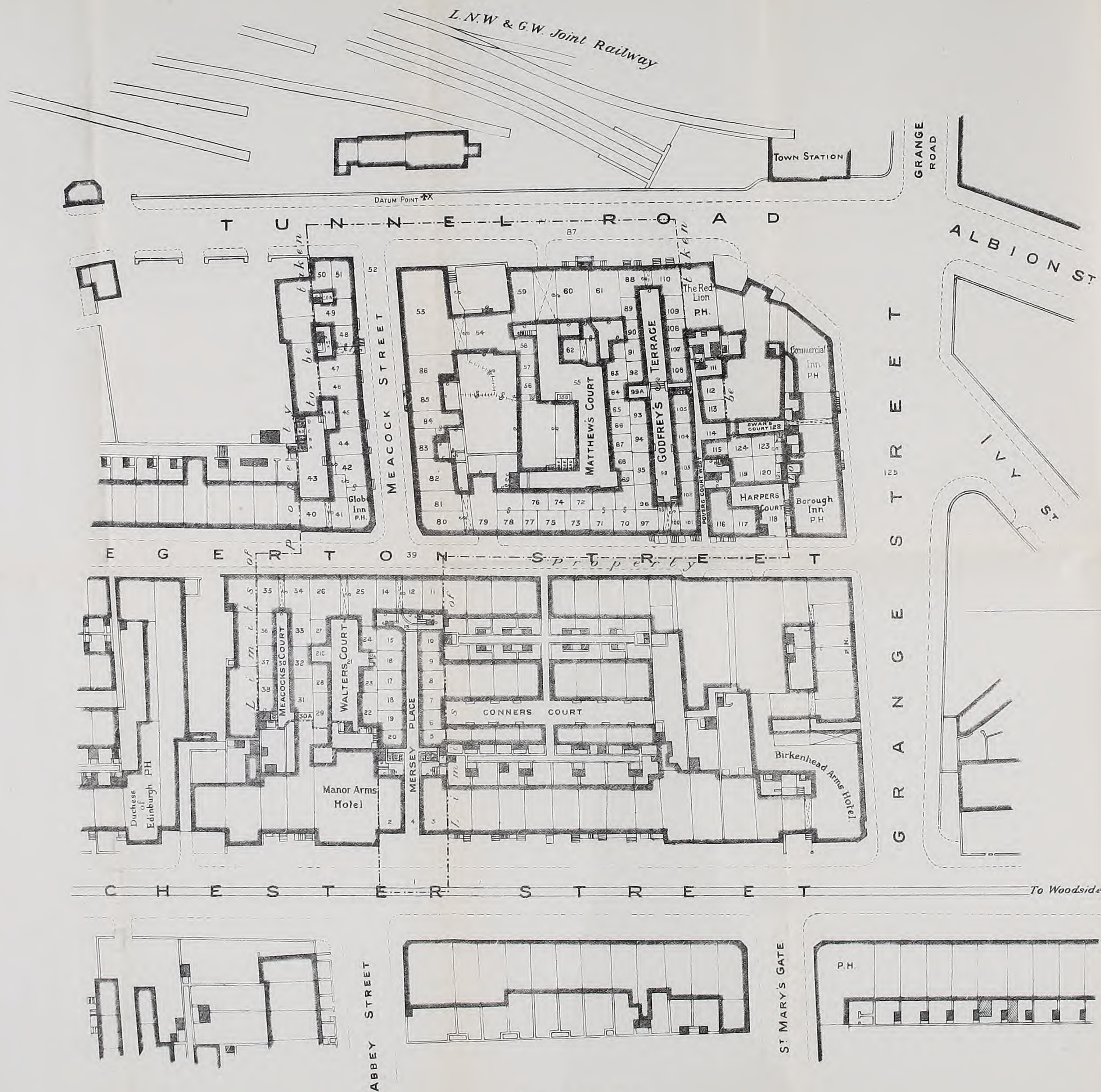
ESTIMATE of the Cost of carrying the said Scheme into effect.

	£	s.	d.
Estimated Cost of Land and Buildings referred to in the official representation colored "red and blue" on Plan A.	4514	10	0
Estimated Cost of widening Tunnel Road and Egerton Street and of Laying-out, Forming, Paving, Sewering, and Completing Meacock Street and the New Street leading from Chester Street to Egerton Street, including Contingencies, Surveyors' and Law Charges, &c.....	1818	0	0
	<u>£6332</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>
Less Estimated Value of Land for re-sale colored "green" on Plan B.	1606	10	0
Estimated Net Cost	<u>£4726</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Dated this 30th day of July, 1895.

(Signed) CHARLES BROWNRIDGE,
Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

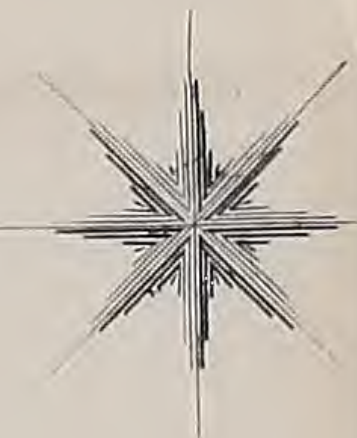
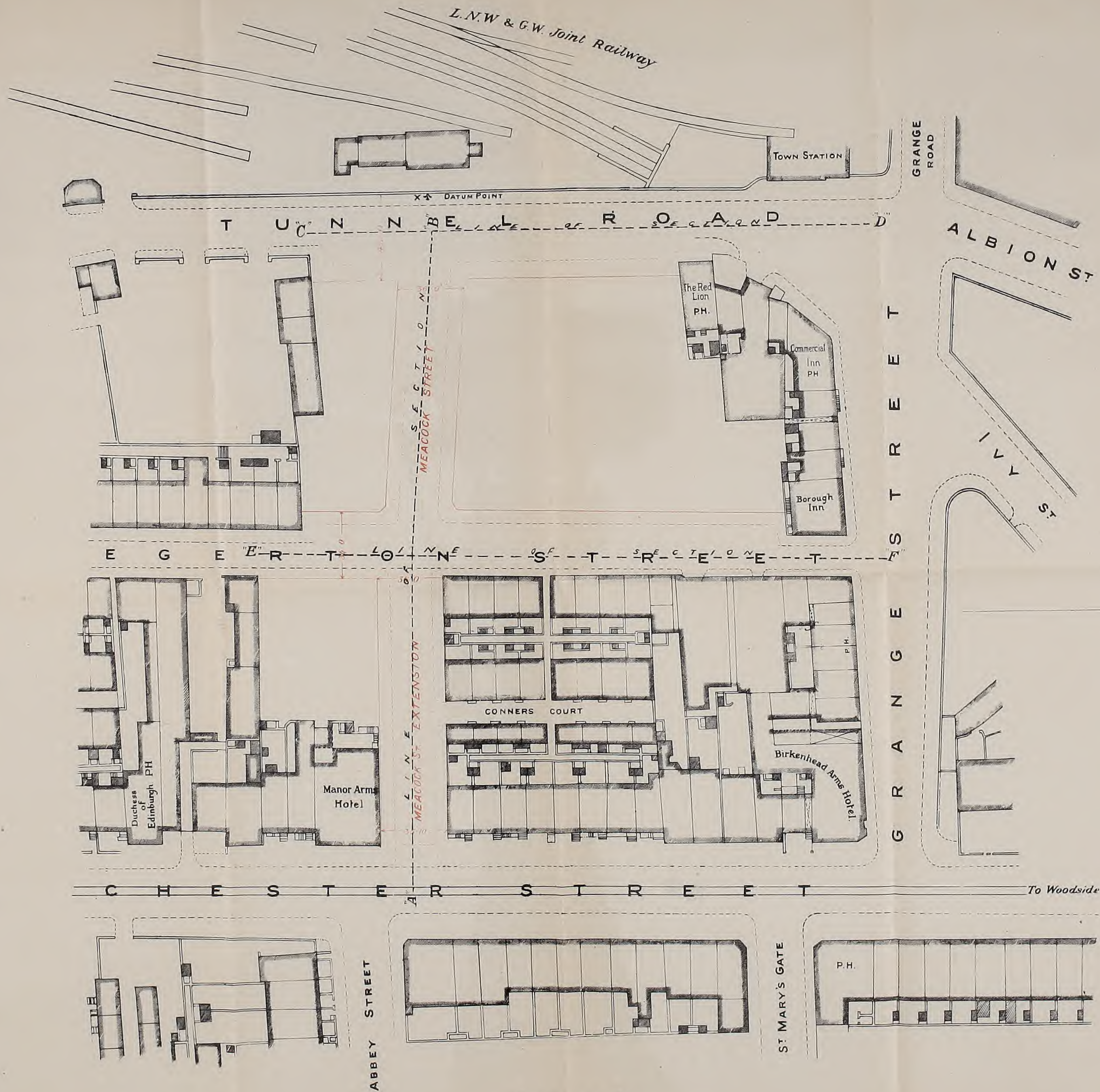
PLAN A



SCALE FOR PLAN
 HORIZONTAL SCALE 41.66 FEET TO 1 INCH.
 0 10 20 30 40 50 100 150 200 FEET
 S. CRIFFITH & SON, PRINTERS, BIRKENHEAD.



PLAN B



SCALE FOR PLAN

HORIZONTAL SCALE 41.66 FEET TO 1 INCH

FEET 10 20 30 40 50 100 150 200

E. GRIFFITH & SON PRINTERS, BIRKENHEAD

PARTICULARS in reference to the above-mentioned Improvement Scheme.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BIRKENHEAD

The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

BIRKENHEAD (EGERTON STREET,) IMPROVEMENT
SCHEME, 1896.

The Scheme is accompanied by two Maps shewing—

- (A) The land and property which it is proposed to acquire for the purposes of the Improvement Scheme.
- (B) The site cleared of all buildings, the proposed continuation of Meacock Street to Chester Street, and the proposed widening and improvement of the streets existing within the area of the proposed improvement.

The area of land shown upon Plan A. and coloured red and blue, comprises an area of 4,530 square yards or thereabouts.

The whole of the property comprised in the Improvement Scheme, and coloured red and blue upon the Plan A, is proposed to be acquired compulsorily.

The number of houses now standing upon the land proposed to be acquired is 101 dwelling houses and 5 lock-up shops, of which 47 houses and 3 lock-up shops are at the present time inhabited.

The number of persons of the working class at present residing in the several houses which are inhabited, and who will be displaced by the carrying out of the Improvement Scheme, is about 198.

It is not proposed in the Improvement Scheme to provide, upon the site when cleared of buildings, dwelling accommodation for persons who may be displaced by the carrying out of the Improvement Scheme, there being already in the locality ample accommodation for such persons.

The site when cleared of buildings as shown on Plan B will be in part appropriated to Street Improvements, and the surplus land will be offered for sale by auction or private treaty.

Notices of the Scheme were advertised in the local press, the *Birkenhead News* and *Birkenhead Advertiser*, on Saturdays the 7th, 14th, and 21st September, 1895, as follows :—

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BIRKENHEAD.

THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890,
53 AND 54 VICT. c. 70.

BIRKENHEAD (EGERTON STREET) IMPROVEMENT
SCHEME, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the County Borough of Birkenhead, acting by the Council of the said County Borough, as the sanitary authority for the urban sanitary district of the Borough of Birkenhead, have, in pursuance of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, made a scheme for the improvement of the two areas, the limits of which are stated in the Schedule hereunder, and which areas contain, by estimation, 4,530 square yards or thereabouts.

A copy of the said Scheme, accompanied by maps distinguishing the lands proposed to be taken compulsorily, and by particulars and estimates has been deposited at No. 174, Chester-street, in the said Borough, and may be seen there, and at the Town Clerk's office at the Town Hall, Hamilton-square, Birkenhead, at all reasonable hours.

SCHEDULE.

The two areas to which the Scheme relates are as follows :—

- (1) The area bounded on the north by No. 7 in Tunnel-road and the blacksmith's shop adjoining in connection with No. 5 and the rear wall of premises Nos. 15, 17, and 19, Grange-street, on the east by Egerton-street, on the south by No. 42, Egerton-street, the yard walls in rear of Nos. 1 to 15, Meacock-street, and the south gable of No. 29, Tunnel-road, and on the west by Tunnel-road.
- (2) The area consisting of the houses Nos. 174 and 178, Chester-street, Mersey-place, Walter's-court and Meacock's-court, and the houses situate therein respectively and Nos. 33, 35, 37, 39, 43, 45, and 49, Egerton-street.

(Signed) ALFRED GILL, Town Clerk.

Dated the 7th day of September, 1895.

A copy of the Scheme, estimate and particulars, with two plans (A and B), were deposited in the Town Clerk's General Office and at the shop No. 174, Chester Street (close to the site) on the 6th September and were kept so deposited until the 18th November at the shop and until the 31st December at the Town Clerk's Office.

On the 1st October the Health Committee resolved "That the Borough Surveyor be instructed to prepare a Book of Reference and plans in connection with the Birkenhead (Egerton Street) Improvement Scheme, 1896, and that the Town Clerk be instructed to prepare and serve notices upon the owners, lessees, and occupiers of the premises proposed to be taken compulsorily, and to take all other necessary steps in connection with the said scheme in accordance with the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

In accordance with these instructions, Mr. Roberts, Assistant Borough Surveyor, and Mr. Dawson, Chief Inspector of Nuisances, visited the district and prepared a Book of Reference.

Plans were prepared by the Borough Surveyor.

And during October, notices were prepared and filled up under the Town Clerk's direction, which were served on the several owners and occupiers.

The following are copies of these notices :—

1ST NOTICE TO OWNERS AND LESSEES.

COUNTY BOUOUGH OF BIRKENHEAD.

THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890.
53 AND 54 VIC., C. 70.

Birkenhead (Egerton Street) Improvement Scheme, 1896.

To

TAKE NOTICE, that a petition is about to be presented by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the County Borough of Birkenhead, acting by the Council of the said County Borough as the Sanitary Authority for the Urban Sanitary District of the Borough of Birkenhead, to the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, praying that an order may

be made confirming an Improvement Scheme whereby it is proposed to take compulsorily the lands described in the Schedule hereunder, in which you are believed to be interested as owner, or reputed owner, or lessee, or reputed lessee.

You are, therefore, hereby required to return to me, on or before the thirty-first day of October next, an answer in writing whether you dissent or not in respect of the taking of the lands described in the said Schedule. I enclose for your convenience a form for your reply.

A copy of the said Scheme, accompanied by maps distinguishing the lands proposed to be taken compulsorily, and by particulars and estimates, has been deposited at No. 174, Chester Street, in the said Borough, and may be seen there, and at the Town Clerk's Office, at the Town Hall, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead, at all reasonable hours.

Schedule referred to in the foregoing notice.

Name of Street, Court, Alley, or other place	Description of lands proposed to be taken	Owner or reputed Owner	Lessee or reputed Lessee	Occupier

TOWN CLERK.

Dated the 14th day of October, 1895.

2ND NOTICE TO OCCUPIERS.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BIRKENHEAD.

THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890.
53 AND 54 VIC., C. 70.

Birkenhead (Egerton Street) Improvement Scheme, 1896.

To

the occupier of the *which in the*
Schedule hereunder is described as the lands proposed
to be taken.

TAKE NOTICE, that a petition is about to be presented by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the County Borough of Birkenhead, acting by the Council of the said County Borough as the

Sanitary Authority for the Urban Sanitary District of the Borough of Birkenhead, to the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, praying that an order may be made confirming an Improvement Scheme, whereby it is proposed to take compulsorily the lands described in the Schedule hereunder.

A copy of the said Scheme, accompanied by maps distinguishing the lands proposed to be taken compulsorily, and by particulars and estimates, has been deposited at No. 174, Chester Street, in the said Borough, and may be seen there, and at the Town Clerk's Office, at the Town Hall, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead, at all reasonable hours.

Schedule referred to in the foregoing notice.

Name of Street, Court, Alley, or other place	Description of Lands proposed to be taken

TOWN CLERK.

Dated the 14th day of October, 1895.

3RD RECEIPT FOR THE NOTICES.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BIRKENHEAD.

THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890.
53 AND 54 VIC, c. 70.

Birkenhead (Egerton Street) Improvement Scheme, 1896.

SIR,

beg to acknowledge the receipt on or before the
day of 1895, of your notice or application to
in reference to the above-mentioned proposed Improvement Scheme,
and request that you will return as * in
respect of the taking of the lands referred to in such notice.

Your obedient Servant ,

TO THE TOWN CLERK,
TOWN HALL,
BIRKENHEAD.

* Here insert the word "assenting" or "dissenting" as the case may be.

On the 31st October, 1895, the Town Clerk forwarded to the Local Government Board the Petition, plans and other documents relative to the scheme.

The Board subsequently ordered a local inquiry to be held respecting this matter, notice of which was advertised in the " Birkenhead News " and " Birkenhead Advertiser," of 21st and 28th December, 1895.

The following is a copy of the advertisement :—

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BIRKENHEAD.

THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890,
(53 AND 54 VIC. CAP. 70.)

BIRKENHEAD (EGERTON-STREET), IMPROVEMENT
SCHEME, 1896.

THE Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the County Borough of Birkenhead, acting by the Council of the said County-Borough, as the Sanitary Authority for the Urban Sanitary District of the Borough of Birkenhead, have received from the Local Government Board the following formal notice of a Local Inquiry intended to be held under the above Act and Scheme namely :—

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND BURGESSES OF THE
BOROUGH OF BIRKENHEAD;

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE SAID BOROUGH;
AND TO ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WHEREAS the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Birkenhead have presented a Petition to the Local Government Board, under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, for the issue of a Provisional Order to confirm an Improvement Scheme made by the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses under the said Act, and to declare the limits of the areas Nos. 1 and 2 comprised in the Scheme, and to authorize its being carried into execution.

AND WHEREAS the Area No. 1, to which such scheme relates, is bounded on the North by No. 7, in Tunnel-road, and the blacksmith's shop adjoining in connection with No. 5, and the rear wall of premises Nos. 15, 17 and 19, Grange-street; on the East by Egerton-street; on the South by No. 42, Egerton-street, the yard walls in rear of Nos. 1 to 15, Meacock-street, and the South gable of No. 29, Tunnel-road; and on the West by Tunnel-road; and is situated wholly within the Borough of Birkenhead.

AND WHEREAS the Area No. 2, to which such Scheme relates, consists of the houses Nos. 174 and 178, Chester-street, Mersey-place, Walter's-court, and Meacock's-court, and the houses situated thereon respectively: and Nos. 33, 35, 37, 39, 43, 45, and 49, Egerton-street; and is situated wholly within the Borough of Birkenhead.

AND WHEREAS I, WILLIAM JOHN BIRD CLERKE, M. Inst. C.E., one of the Inspectors of the Local Government Board, have been appointed by the said Board to hold a Local Inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the official representation made to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses, as to the said areas being unhealthy areas, and also of investigating the sufficiency of the scheme provided for the improvement of such areas, and any local objections to be made to such scheme.

Now, I, the said WILLIAM JOHN BIRD CLERKE, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I will attend at the Town Hall, Birkenhead, on TUESDAY, the 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1895, at half-past Ten o'clock in the forenoon, FOR THE PURPOSE OF HOLDING SUCH INQUIRY, and will then hear all persons who are desirous of being heard before me upon the subject of the said Inquiry.

As witness my hand this Sixteenth day of December, 1895, at the office of the Local Government Board, London.

(Signed) W. CLERKE.

In accordance with this notice the Local Government Inquiry was held on Tuesday, the 31st December, in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall, by Mr. W. J. B. Clerke, and there were present at the inquiry, the Town Clerk (Mr. A. Gill), who conducted the case for the Corporation, Mr. Alderman Getley (chairman of the Health Committee), Mr. Alderman Perrin, Mr. Alderman Woodcock, Mr. Councillor Hazlehurst, Mr. C. Bromfield (deputy Town Clerk), and several other officials of the Corporation, Miss Meacock, one of the owners, and various solicitors attended on behalf of clients, viz., Mr. W. F. Lees, who appeared on behalf of the trustees of the late Margaret Coleman, who own property in Mersey-court, Mersey-place; Mr. Hosking, on behalf of two Liverpool Societies, owning 28 houses in Tunnel-road, Egerton-street, Meacock-street, and Mathews-court; Mr. Reinhardt, for the representatives of the late Mr. Alderman Evans, who had property

in Meacock-street, Egerton-street, and Meacock's-court ; also for Mr. Robert Roberts, owning houses in Pover's-court, and for Messrs. Hughes and Jones in respect of houses in Tunnel-road, Godfrey's-terrace and Egerton-street. After the formal opening of the inquiry, the inspector adjourned to view the areas with which the Corporation proposed to deal, visiting the different courts and alleys around Egerton-street, and inspecting the interiors of houses both inhabited and uninhabited. The series of four views of "The Black Spots" (which were specially prepared by the *Birkenhead News*) was given to and used by the inspector for the purpose of impressing the particulars of the places visited upon his memory. On the sitting being resumed,

The Town Clerk said the proceedings were taken under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, Part I., dealing with unhealthy areas, and under section 4 of the Act it was indicated that where an official representation was made to the local authority that within a certain area in the district of such authority there were alleys, courts, or houses unfit for habitation through narrowness, closeness, or bad sanitary arrangements of houses or groups of houses, or want of light or air or proper conveniences, so that the property became dangerous to or injurious to the health either of the inhabitants of that area or of neighbouring areas, and the evils could not be remedied otherwise than by an improvement scheme for the rearrangement of the houses within such area, the Local Authority should take such representation into consideration, and, if satisfied of its truth and the sufficiency of their resources, should pass a resolution that the area in question was unhealthy and that an improvement scheme should be made. The 5th section provided that the official representation should be made by the Medical Officer, and the 6th section prescribed what was requisite to an improvement scheme ; amongst other things, that it should provide for the population displaced and for the lands to be taken compulsorily. The next section provided for the serving of notices upon owners, and the following section for the require-

ments of the Local Government Board, all of which had been complied with. He took it that the present inquiry was for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the official representation, as to the sufficiency of the scheme, and for the purpose of hearing any local objections to the scheme being carried out. He proposed to call the Medical Officer of Health, the Borough Surveyor, the Chairman of the Health Committee, and other information which might be thought necessary. The scheme they had drafted out they proposed to make into a provisional order which would have the effect of an Act of Parliament. So far as they had gone they had not proposed to take upon the Corporation the obligation to build new houses for the people who were dislodged. If the Local Government Board compelled the Corporation to do it they would be obliged to submit, but he hoped to show that such a course was not necessary, and that there were houses within a small radius of the property amply sufficient to provide accommodation for all the people dislodged. Insisting on the Corporation building houses would only hamper their action, and they were anxious not to spend money unnecessarily. They were bound to take this course on an official representation made by the Medical Officer in May last, and confirmed by the Council on June 15th. The plans, sections, etc., of the scheme were approved by the Council at their meeting on August 7th, and since then all the necessary steps had been taken for the completion of the scheme. The scheme comprised the demolition of 45 occupied houses, in which 179 persons resided.

The Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Marsden), was then called, and stated that he considered nothing short of what he had recommended (the pulling down of this property) would be satisfactory, as nothing could be done to render the property habitable. The death-rate within the prescribed area was 60·8 as against 19·8 for the whole of the borough—the deaths were more than three to one within this area as against the rest of the borough. This was the average for a period of ten years. The

zymotic death-rate, also for a period of ten years, in the same area was 8·7 as against 3·1 in the town. The total number of houses on the site was 101 and 5 lock-up shops. The number of residents varied; on December 30th there were 186 as against 179 a month before. The people were about the lowest class in the town; only Mersey-place was inhabited by what might be called legitimate artisans. Some of the courts were little better than colonies of women and children. He did not think there was any necessity for the Corporation taking upon itself the obligation to build new houses; there was ample accommodation for the population which would be displaced within 220 yards, yesterday there were 44 unoccupied houses within this distance, which might easily be rendered habitable at slight expense, and he anticipated that owners of adjoining property would put it into a suitable condition. Some of the owners, he knew, were waiting the results of this scheme to put their property in good condition. Some of it was now back property, but when the Road and Improvement Committee made the new street from Tunnel-road to Chester-street it would become front property.

In reply to Mr. Lees, Dr. Marsden said pulling down the houses in Mersey-place would open up Connor's-court and improve it at the expense of other property. Mersey-place was totally unfit for habitation; the death-rate there was 41·4 as against 19·8 in the rest of the borough, and the zymotic death-rate 12·1 as against 3·1 in the borough. The court was narrow, illventilated, and lacking in sanitary conveniences. It was not a fact that these houses had been included in the Scheme simply for the purpose of making the suggested road. He condemned the houses on sanitary grounds, and the proposal to make a road through was one suggested afterwards by the Borough Surveyor.

In reply to Mr. Hosking, the Medical Officer said nothing could be done to improve the property in Tunnel-road. The death-rate there was 120·8 per 1,000 as against 19·8 for the rest of the borough. It was an open space, but the death-rate showed

the houses must be in a fearful condition. The marine store at the corner of Tunnel-road and Meacock-street was dilapidated.

Mr. Hosking : The Tenant says it is satisfactory, and he has no complaints to make.

The Inspector : We could see plenty of daylight through the roof this morning.

Mr. Reinhardt asked several questions with respect to the late Mr. Alderman Evans' property.

The Borough Surveyor (Mr. C. Brownridge) produced plans of the proposed improvement and said nothing could be done to make the property sanitary except re-building it. Within half a mile radius 24 new houses had recently been completed, and 29 more were being erected ; these were of the smallest class of houses which could be put up in Birkenhead. The estimated cost of the lands and buildings within the prescribed area was £4,514 10s. ; the widening of Tunnel Road and Egerton Street, and the laying out of the new thoroughfare into Chester Street would cost £1,818 ; total £6,322. As the estimated value of the land was £1,606 10s., the total net cost of the improvement scheme would be £4,726.

Miss Meacock, who appeared on her own behalf, pointed out how seriously the demolition of this property would affect her interests, and asked if her property could not be withdrawn from the scheme.

Mr. Brownridge : We could not deal with the property in any other way, Miss Meacock. We should have been willing to meet you in any way you wished.

The Chairman of the Health Committee, Mr. Alderman Getley, was also called to prove that nothing short of the proposed scheme would remedy the existing state of affairs.

The legal gentleman appearing on behalf of different property owners having no evidence to call, the Inspector declared the enquiry at an end and the proceedings terminated.

Thus the last day of the year saw a very decided step taken towards ridding the Town of some of the worst and most dangerous property existing therein. The outcome of this enquiry was the issuing of the following provisional order by the Local Government Board in the early part of the new year. The other stages of the process by which this is to be brought about will, however, be extended into the next year, and will therefore have to be left over for treatment in my report for 1896. It is satisfactory, however, to think that something is at last being done to seriously grapple with this subject of the insanitary property in the town.

R. SYDNEY MARSDEN.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

TOWN HALL, *May 23rd*, 1896.

P.S.—The following is a copy of the provisional order recently issued respecting the above Insanitary Property Scheme, and which it seemed desirable to print along with the scheme.

28th *May*, 1895.

R. S. M.



BOROUGH OF BIRKENHEAD.

*Provisional Order for confirming an Improvement Scheme under
Part I. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.*

A.D. 1896.

*Birkenhead
Order.*

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough
of Birkenhead ;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it is enacted by Section 4 of the Housing of
the Working Classes Act, 1890 (herein-after referred to as
"the Act") that where an official representation for the
purposes of Part I. of the Act is made in accordance with
the provisions of the Act to the Local Authority that within
a certain area in the District of such Authority either—

53 & 54 Vict.
c. 70.

- (a) any houses courts or alleys are unfit for human
habitation or
- (b) the narrowness, closeness and bad arrangement or the
bad condition of the streets and houses, or groups of
houses, within such area, or the want of light air,
ventilation or proper conveniences, or any other sanitary
defects, or one or more of such causes, are dangerous or
injurious to the health of the inhabitants, either of the
buildings in the said area or of the neighbouring
buildings,

and that the evils connected with such houses, courts, or
alleys, and the sanitary defects in such area, cannot be
effectually remedied otherwise than by an improvement
scheme for the re-arrangement and reconstruction of the
streets and houses within such area, or of some of such streets
or houses the Local Authority shall take such representation
into their consideration, and if satisfied of the truth thereof,
and of the sufficiency of their resources, shall pass a
resolution to the effect that such area is an unhealthy area,
and that an improvement scheme ought to be made in
respect of such area, and after passing such resolution, shall
forthwith proceed to make a scheme for the improvement of
such area ;

A.D. 1896.
*Birkenhead
 Order.*

And whereas the Borough of Birkenhead is an Urban Sanitary District, of which the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses acting by the Council are the Urban Sanitary Authority and the Local Authority under the Act and are herein after referred to as "the Local Authority";

And whereas an official representation for the purposes of Part I. of the Act has been made to the Local Authority as regards the following areas in the District of the Local Authority, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and in the following terms:—

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BIRKENHEAD.

" To the Health Committee of the Council of the County
 " Borough of Birkenhead, being the Local Authority
 " under Part I of the Housing of the Working Classes
 " Act, 1890, for the Urban Sanitary District of the said
 " County Borough.

" In accordance with the provisions of the Housing of the
 " Working Classes Act, 1890, I do hereby make a
 " representative that as regards the following areas in
 " the district of the said Authority, viz.:—

" (1.) The area bounded on the north by No. 7 in Tunnel
 " Road and the blacksmith's shop adjoining in con-
 " nection with No. 5, and the rear wall of premises
 " Nos. 15, 17 and 19, Grange Street, on the east by
 " Egerton Street, on the south by No. 42 Egerton
 " Street, the yard walls in rear of Nos. 1 to 15 Meacock
 " Street, and the south gable of 29, Tunnel Road, and
 " on the west by Tunnel Road.

" (2.) The area consisting of the houses Nos. 174 and 178,
 " Chester Street, Mersey Place, Walter's Court and
 " Meacock's Court and the houses situate therein
 " respectively, and Nos. 33, 35, 37, 39, 43, 45 and 49
 " Egerton Street,

" the narrowness, closeness, bad arrangement and bad
 " condition of the houses within such areas respectively, and
 " the want of light, air, ventilation and proper conveniences

" and other sanitary defects, or one or more of such causes
 " are dangerous or injurious to the health of the inhabitants,
 " both of the buildings in the said areas respectively and of
 " the neighbouring buildings, and that the evils connected
 " with the houses, courts, or alleys, and the sanitary defects
 " in such areas respectively, cannot be effectually remedied
 " otherwise than by an improvement scheme for the
 " rearrangement and reconstruction of the streets and houses
 " within such areas respectively, or of some of such streets
 " or houses.

A D 1896.

*Birkenhead
Order.*

" Dated this thirteenth day of May, 1895

" (Signed) R. SYDNEY MARSDEN, M.B., D.Sc , D.P.H., &c.,

" Medical Officer of Health for the County

" Borough of Birkenhead.

" Public Health Department,

" Town Hall, Birkenhead."

And whereas the Local Authority having taken such official representation into consideration, and being satisfied of the truth thereof, and of the sufficiency of their resources, have passed resolutions that the areas described in the said official representation are unhealthy areas, and that an improvement scheme ought to be made in respect of such areas;

And whereas the Local Authority, after passing such resolutions as aforesaid, made a Scheme (herein-after referred to as "the Scheme") for the improvement of the said areas, which Scheme was accompanied by maps marked Plan A and Plan B, and by particulars and an estimate, which Scheme and Estimate are as follows :—

" Resolved—That the following Improvement Scheme,
 " under ' The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890,
 " together with the plans, particulars, and estimates relating
 " to the said Scheme, be, and the same are hereby made,
 " approved and adopted, and that all necessary steps for
 " carrying the same into effect be taken, namely :—

" BOROUGH OF BIRKENHEAD.

A.D. 1896.

*Birkenhead
Order.*

" SCHEME made by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of
 " the Borough of Birkenhead, in the County of Chester,
 " acting by the Council as the Local Authority under
 " Part 1 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act,
 " 1890, for the improvement of unhealthy areas within
 " the said Borough.

" 1. This scheme may be cited as the ' Birkenhead
 " (Egerton Street) Improvement Scheme, 1896.'

" 2. In this scheme the ' Borough ' means the County
 " Borough of Birkenhead; the ' Corporation ' means the
 " Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough; the
 " ' Town Clerk ' and the ' Surveyor ' mean respectively the
 " Town Clerk and Surveyor of the Borough for the time
 " being; and the ' Plans ' referred to as Plan A. and Plan B.
 " respectively, mean the plans which accompany this scheme.

" 3. The unhealthy areas included in this scheme are the
 " areas delineated and indicated by red and blue colours
 " respectively on the Plan A. A duplicate of the Plan A. is
 " deposited at the office of the Town Clerk, and copies of
 " the plan, or any part or parts thereof certified by the
 " Surveyor, shall be received in all Courts of Justice or
 " elsewhere, as evidence of the contents thereof respectively.

" 4. The Corporation may enter on, take compulsorily and
 " deal with for the purposes of this scheme, all or any of the
 " lauds delineated on plan A., coloured respectively red and
 " blue, comprised within the following areas :—

" (1.) The area bounded on the north by No. 7 in Tunnel
 " Road and the blacksmith's shop adjoining in connec-
 " tion with No. 5, and the rear wall of premises Nos. 15,
 " 17, and 19, Grange Street; on the east by Egerton
 " Street; on the south by No. 42, Egerton Street, the
 " yard walls in rear of Nos. 1 to 15, Meacock Street,
 " and the south gable of No. 29, Tunnel Road; and on
 " the west by Tunnel Road.

" (2.) The area consisting of the houses Nos. 174 and 178,
 " Chester Street, Mersey Place, Walter's Court, and

“ Meacock's Court, and the houses situate thereon
 “ respectively, and Nos. 33, 35, 37, 39, 43, 45, and 49,
 “ Egerton Street.

A.D. 1898.
 Birkenhead
 Order

“ All the property comprised in the foregoing description
 “ is situated in the Borough of Birkenhead.

“ 5. After obtaining possession of the land the Corporation
 “ may remove the whole of the buildings now standing
 “ thereon, and afterwards dispose of the site by a sale in
 “ fee-simple or on lease, as they may determine, or they may
 “ appropriate the same for any purpose that they may think
 “ desirable, provided that the following streets shall be
 “ widened and formed respectively, as shown by dark red
 “ lines upon the Plan B. accompanying this Scheme, a
 “ duplicate of which plan is deposited at the offices of the
 “ Town Clerk. Tunnel Road shall be widened, so far as
 “ affected by the Scheme, to a minimum width of 45 feet,
 “ and Egerton Street shall be widened, so far as affected by
 “ the Scheme, to a minimum width of 36 feet.

“ The position of Meacock Street shall be altered as
 “ shown by dark red lines upon plan B., and the street shall
 “ be laid out and made and completed to a minimum width
 “ of 36 feet.

“ A new street of 35 feet 10 inches wide or thereabouts,
 “ leading from Chester Street to Egerton Street, in the
 “ position and shown by dark red lines upon Plan B, shall
 “ be formed, sewered, made and completed.

“ 6. The Corporation may, for the purpose of carrying
 “ out this Scheme, lay out, form, pave, sewer and complete
 “ the streets and improvements in this Scheme mentioned
 “ and shown upon Plan B.

“ 7. The Corporation may make and form all such ap-
 “ proaches, communications, alterations of levels, stopping
 “ up, widening, or diversion of existing streets, highways,
 “ roads, sewers, courts or passages as may be necessary,
 “ and as may hereafter be determined by the Corporation
 “ to be necessary or proper, for the purposes of this scheme.

A.D. 1896

*Birkenhead
Order.*

" 8. The Corporation shall, as soon as practicable after
 " the passing of the Act authorising this Scheme, proceed
 " to carry the same into execution.

" 9. The expenses of the execution of this Scheme (so
 " far as they are not defrayed out of receipts of the
 " Corporation pursuant to the Housing of the Working
 " Classes Act, 1890), and the costs, charges and expenses
 " preliminary to, and of and incidental to, the preparation
 " of this Scheme, and the application for the order confirm-
 " ing the same, and the obtaining the confirmation by
 " Parliament of such order, shall be paid by the Corpora-
 " tion out of all or any of the local rates, as defined by the
 " said Act, or out of moneys borrowed in pursuance of the
 " said Act.

" Given under our common seal this seventh day of
 " August, 1895.

" The common seal of the said Mayor, Aldermen,
 " and Burgesses was hereunto affixed in the
 " presence of

" (L.S.) (Signed) THOS. SHAW, " Mayor.

" (Signed) ALFRED GILL, Town Clerk.

" COUNTY BOROUGH OF BIRKENHEAD.

A.D. 1896.

*Birkenhead
Order.*

THE BIRKENHEAD (EGERTON STREET) IMPROVEMENT

" SCHEME, 1896.

" ESTIMATE of the cost of carrying the said Scheme into
" effect :—

	£	s.	d.
" Estimated cost of land and buildings re-			
" ferred to in the official representation			
" coloured ' red and blue ' on Plan A ...	4514	10	0
" Estimated cost of widening Tunnel Road			
" and Egerton Street, and of laying-out,			
" forming, paving, sewerage, and com-			
" pleting Meacock Street and the new			
" Street leading from Chester Street to			
" Egerton Street, including contingencies,			
" surveyors' and law charges, &c. ...	1818	0	0
	<u>£6332 10 0</u>		
" Less estimated value of land for			
" re-sale coloured ' green ' on			
" Plan B	1606	10	0
	<u>£4726 0 0</u>		

" Dated this 30th day of July, 1895.

" (Signed) CHAS. BROWNIDGE,
" Borough Engineer and Surveyor."

And whereas the Local Authority have, after the publication of advertisements and service of notices in accordance with the Act, presented a petition accompanied by a copy of the Scheme to the Local Government Board, praying that an order may be made confirming the Scheme, and have deposited with that Board duplicates of the plans which accompanied the Scheme, which plans are hereinafter referred to as " the deposited maps."

And, whereas, on consideration of the petition, and on proof of the publication of the proper advertisements and of the service of the notices as aforesaid, the Local Government Board directed local inquiry to be held in

A.D. 1896.
Birkenhead
Order.

accordance with and for the purposes mentioned in the Act, and such inquiry has been held and report has been made of the result of such inquiry to the Local Government Board in accordance with Section 19 of the Act:

Now, therefore, We the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to Us by the Act do, subject to the provisions of the Act and subject as herein-after provided hereby—

Art. I. Confirm the Scheme subject to the modifications herein-after mentioned.

Art. II. Declare that the limits of the areas comprised in the Scheme are the lands coloured blue and red on the deposited map A.

Art. III. Authorise the Scheme to be carried into execution subject to the following conditions and modifications, viz. :—

- (1.) The lands coloured blue and red on the deposited map A shall be taken to represent the whole of the unhealthy areas.
- (2.) All the lands within the limits of the areas comprised in the Scheme may be taken compulsorily.
- (3.) The Scheme, so far as it relates to the laying out of convenient streets and approaches and other matters not provided for in this Order, shall be carried out in such manner as may be approved by Us.
- (4.) Suitable dwellings according to plans to be approved by Us shall be erected upon sites to be approved by Us for the accommodation of ninety persons of the working class displaced by the Scheme.
- (5.) The Local Authority shall not without Our sanction sell or let any of the lands within the limits of the area comprised in the Scheme for any purpose other than the erection of suitable dwellings for the accommodation of persons of the working class.
- (6.)—(a.) The Local Authority may demolish the buildings on the lands within the area coloured red on the deposited map A.

(b.) No buildings on the lands within the area coloured blue on the deposited map A shall be demolished until dwellings suitable for the accommodation of not less than ninety persons of the working class shall have been erected on the lands within the area coloured red on the deposited map A, or on some other site or sites to be approved by Us and shall have been completed fit for occupation.

A.D. 1896.
*Birkenhead
Order.*

(c.) All lands on which any dwellings shall have been erected or provided in pursuance of the Scheme, shall for a period of twenty-five years from the passing of the Act of Parliament confirming this Order, be appropriated for the purpose of dwellings, and every conveyance, demise or lease of such lands and buildings shall be endorsed with notice of this provision.

Art. IV. Approve of the Local Authority themselves undertaking the erection of the dwellings required by Article III. of this Order.

Art. V. Approve of the Local Authority borrowing, with our sanction, the amount of any additional expenditure beyond that included in the estimates accompanying the Scheme which may be caused in consequence of the Local Authority themselves undertaking the erection of such dwellings as aforesaid.

Art. VI. This Order may be cited as the Birkenhead (Housing of Working Classes) Order, 1896.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local
Government Board this Eighth day of May,
One thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.



(Signed) HENRY CHAPLIN,
President.

(Signed) HUGH OWEN,
Secretary.

APPENDIX.

—

TABLE I.—Deaths Registered in the County Borough of Birkenhead during the year ending December 31st, 1895, classified according to age.

TABLE II.—Weekly Register of Deaths in the County Borough of Birkenhead for the year ending December 31st, 1895.

TABLE III.—Weekly Condensed Register of Deaths for 1895.

TABLE IV.—Weekly Condensed Register of Meteorological Results for 1895.

TABLE V.—Lunar Monthly Totals of Deaths from all causes and Zymotic Diseases in 1895, with the Rate per 1000 per annum.

TABLE VI.—Street Register of Deaths—1895.

A. Cleveland, Claughton, Grange, and Argyle Wards.

B. Oxtun, Egerton, Clifton, and Mersey Wards.

C. Bebington Ward.

SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE VI.—Return of Deaths in Birkenhead Union Hospital and Workhouse, registered in 1895.

TABLE VII.—“Description” of those who died during 1895.

SKETCH MAP of the Borough of Birkenhead, showing the Boundaries of the Wards, and the position of houses in which Deaths from Zymotic Diseases took place in 1895.

TABLE 1.—Deaths Registered in the Borough of Birkenhead during the Year ending December 31st, 1895.

CLASS.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	CLEVELAND, CLEVELAND, GRANGE AND ARGYLE WARDS.														OXTON, EGERTON, CLIFTON AND MERSEY WARDS.														BEBINGTON WARD.														UNION HOSPITAL.														SUMMARY.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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Under 1 Year.	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80-85	85-90	90-95	95-100	Under 1 Year.	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80-85	85-90	90-95	95-100	Under 1 Year.	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80-85	85-90	90-95	95-100	Under 1 Year.	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80-85	85-90	90-95	95-100	Under 1 Year.	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80-85	85-90	90-95	95-100	Under 1 Year.	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80-85	85-90	90-95	95-100	Under 1 Year.	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80-85	85-90	90-95	95-100	Under 1 Year.	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80-85	85-90	90-95	95-100	Under 1 Year.	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80-85	85-90	90-95	95-100	Under 1 Year.	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80-85	85-90	90-95	95-100	Under 1 Year.	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80-85	85-90	90-95	95-100	Under 1 Year.	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80-85	85-90	90-95	95-100	Under 1 Year.	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80-85	85-90	90-95	95-100	Under 1 Year.	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80-85	85-90	90-95	95-100	Under 1 Year.	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80-85	85-90	90-95	95-100	Under 1 Year.	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80-85	85-90	90-95	95-100	Under 1 Year.	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80-85	85-90	90-95	95-100	Under 1 Year.	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80-85	85-90	90-95	95-100	Under 1 Year.	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	3

TABLE 11.—Weekly Register of Deaths in the County Borough of Birkenhead for the Year ending Dec. 31st, 1895.

[illegible]

TABLE II.—Weekly Register of Deaths in the County Borough of Birkenhead for the Year ending Dec. 31st, 1895.

[illegible]

TABLE III.—Weekly Condensed Register of Deaths for 1895.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	WEEKS.													4TH	YEAR.																																									
	1ST				2ND				3RD				4TH																																											
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4																																												
Borough of Birkenhead.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Qr.	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	Qr.	2116																											
All Causes	37	43	37	46	36	57	51	60	56	55	64	36	35	618	40	39	52	46	43	25	40	28	30	30	36	43	487	483	490	463	36	38	45	27	38	53	37	40	40	32	58	525														
Specified Cause	36	41	37	45	35	57	51	59	51	55	59	34	34	604	39	33	51	46	43	24	40	28	30	36	43	486	477	36	35	52	45	18	43	31	43	44	34	36	41	484	46	33	36	39	44	27	39	52	36	40	38	51	56	517		
I.—Zymotic Diseases ..	4	5	4	3	6	7	2	6	18	4	2	6	7	4	1	2	4	3	4	5	4	1	3	4	5	48	61	11	4	6	10	6	9	10	11	12	12	8	6	6	11	9	6	10	4	3	5	6	7	30	304					
II.—Constitutional Diseases ..	8	7	5	4	5	11	6	9	6	3	6	7	3	77	7	5	9	11	6	7	5	11	7	6	4	91	4	7	10	6	7	10	6	3	4	5	6	66	11	7	7	3	9	13	6	2	8	8	81	915						
III.—Local Diseases ..	15	25	25	26	23	28	27	38	32	36	29	22	35	35	26	19	25	22	32	22	32	14	12	13	16	19	238	20	12	23	24	4	16	25	25	27	31	21	25	22	19	38	297	11	28	289										
IV.—Developmental Diseases ..	11	7	5	7	2	10	10	8	5	6	2	3	8	81	3	5	15	8	9	9	2	6	7	9	5	86	6	4	4	6	5	10	8	3	6	4	1	7	67	7	4	6	1	5	4	5	8	4	4	55	289					
V.—Violent Deaths	8	2	4	2	2	1	2	3	3	1	1	..	24	2	2	1	2	1	..	1	14	2	1	1	2	..	1	2	..	1	..	2	..	1	3	1	1	1	14	7									
Cleveland, Cloughton, Grange and Argyle Wards	20	29	25	28	23	40	31	37	43	33	36	20	23	385	28	22	34	31	26	19	26	18	22	14	25	27	315	25	25	36	27	11	26	25	23	25	28	30	20	27	328	32	18	19	22	31	15	28	36	34	28	25	16	34	318	1346
All Causes	19	28	27	23	40	31	37	40	33	35	19	22	33	376	28	22	33	31	26	18	26	18	20	14	25	27	310	25	25	34	27	11	26	24	23	25	27	30	20	27	324	32	18	19	22	30	15	28	35	34	28	23	16	33	313	1323
Specified Causes	2	3	3	1	6	1	3	9	2	2	3	40	1	2	3	8	5	3	..	3	1	7	3	32	6	11	5	4	7	6	8	2	2	5	2	5	2	3	84	4	2	5	8	2	2	5	2	5	2	3	49	205				
I.—Zymotic Diseases ..	3	3	2	4	6	3	6	3	1	3	2	22	44	4	6	7	2	3	6	4	2	7	2	57	2</																															

TABLE IV.—Weekly Condensed Register of Meteorological Results for 1895.

[illegible]

The Meteorological Results are for the 52 weeks ending December 28th, 1895.

The Mean reading of the Barometer for 25 years reduced to Sea Level and to 32° Fahrenheit is 29.915 inches.

TABLE V.

LUNAR MONTHLY TABLE OF DEATHS from all Causes and Zymotic Diseases, with the Rates per 1,000 per annum.

1895.				No. of Deaths from All Causes.	Annual Rate per 1,000 Living.	No. of Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.	Annual Rate per 1,000 Living.
1st	Month ending	January 28th	.. ..	109	2.4	13	1.5
2nd	" "	February 25th	.. ..	203	24.5	18	2.1
3rd	" "	March 25th	.. ..	21	25.6	39	3.6
4th	" "	April 26th	.. ..	160	19.3	13	1.5
5th	" "	May 20th	.. ..	154	18.6	16	1.9
6th	" "	June 17th	.. ..	124	15.0	12	1.4
7th	" "	July 15th	.. ..	152	18.3	30	3.6
8th	" "	August 12th	.. ..	16	19.4	37	4.4
9th	" "	September 9th	.. ..	146	17.6	45	5.4
10th	" "	October 7th	.. ..	157	18.9	24	2.9
11th	" "	November 4th	.. ..	153	18.5	28	3.3
12th	" "	December 2nd	.. ..	156	18.8	16	.9
13th	" (plus 1 day extra)	ending Dec. 31st	.. ..	170	19.2	22	2.5
Total				2116	19.6	304	2.8

TABLE VI.

STREET REGISTER OF DEATHS.

A.—CLEVELAND, CLAUGHTON, GRANGE, AND ARGYLE WARDS.

STREETS.	Deaths from all Causes.	From Zymotic Diseases only.	STREETS.	Deaths from all Causes.	From Zymotic Diseases only.
Abbot street ..	4	1	Byrom place.. ..	3	0
Adelphi street ..	5	1	Cambridge place ..	4	1
Albion street.. ..	6	1	Camden street ..	3	0
Albion terrace ..	2	0	Camperdown street..	5	0
Alexandra road ..	1	0	Canning street ..	2	1
Alfred road ..	2	0	Cardigan street ..	3	1
Alma street ..	1	1	Caroline place ..	1	0
Argyle street.. ..	3	0	Carpenter's row ..	1	0
Arrow place ..	1	0	Cathcart street ..	15	0
Arthur street ..	5	2	Catherine street ..	1	0
Aspinall street ..	5	0	Cavendish street ..	1	0
Atherton street ..	1	0	Challis street ..	2	1
Athol street ..	1	0	Chapel place ..	1	0
Austin street ..	1	1	Chapel street ..	5	0
Back Camden street	1	0	Charlesville ..	2	1
Back Livingstone st.	3	0	Chester street ..	8	2
Back Oliver street ..	1	0	Church street ..	5	1
Back Price street ..	4	0	Clarendon street ..	6	0
Back St. Anne street	11	2	Cloughton road ..	25	2
Ball's road ..	3	0	Cleveland avenue ..	5	2
Ball's road east ..	8	2	Cleveland street ..	20	2
Banning street ..	3	1	Clifton crescent ..	2	1
Barnard road ..	1	1	Club row ..	3	1
Barton street ..	5	3	Clwyd street ..	3	2
Beckwith street ..	34	2	Coburg street ..	3	1
Belmont ..	2	1	Cole street ..	1	1
Belmont grove ..	2	0	Collingwood street ..	5	3
Bennett's hill ..	1	0	Conway place ..	2	0
Bentinck place ..	5	1	Conway street ..	14	0
Bentinck street ..	10	1	Cook street ..	2	0
Bentinck terrace ..	2	1	Corporation road ..	1	0
Berry street ..	2	0	Cottage street ..	7	0
Blackpool street ..	5	0	Coventry street ..	1	0
Borough Hospital ..	14	0	Craven place ..	1	0
Borough Road ..	14	1	Craven street ..	11	1
Brassey street ..	2	0	Cumberland place ..	1	0
Brattan road ..	3	1	Dacre street ..	12	2
Bray street ..	2	0	Davies street ..	6	2
Bridge End terrace.	2	0	Derby street.. ..	4	1
Bridge street ..	6	0	Devonshire place ..	2	0
Bright street.. ..	2	0	Devonshire road ..	3	0
Brimstage street ..	3	0	Douglas street ..	1	1
Brook place.. ..	5	3	Dover street ..	4	0
Brook square ..	1	0	Duke street ..	7	2
Brook street.. ..	55	8	Duncan street ..	3	1
Brunswick avenue ..	3	0	Eastbourne road ..	2	0
Burton street ..	4	2	Eastham street ..	6	0

TABLE VI.—Continued.

STREETS.	Deaths from all Causes.	From Zymotic Diseases only.	STREETS.	Deaths from all Causes.	From Zymotic Diseases only.
East float ..	1	0	Hilton street ..	7	2
Eaton road ..	1	0	Hind street ..	4	2
Edgar street ..	6	3	Hinson street ..	1	1
Egerton road ..	1	0	Hope street ..	6	0
Egerton street ..	4	0	Horatio street ..	1	0
Eldon place ..	7	1	Howard street ..	2	0
Eldon street ..	4	1	Howe street ..	1	0
Elgin street ..	1	0	Huskisson street ..	2	0
Elizabeth place ..	1	0	Ivy bank ..	1	0
Elizabeth street ..	7	1	Ivy court ..	1	0
Elm street ..	1	0	Ivy street ..	2	0
Erskine street ..	1	0	Jackson street ..	5	0
Eton place ..	1	0	James street ..	1	0
Euston grove ..	1	0	John street ..	2	0
Evans' place ..	1	0	Keightley street ..	1	0
Exmouth street ..	7	3	Kendal street ..	1	1
Field street ..	6	0	Kent place ..	1	0
Flamank street ..	8	1	King's mount ..	1	0
Flint street ..	4	0	Kimmel street ..	5	1
Florence street ..	7	0	Laird street ..	3	1
Forest road ..	1	0	Lansdown road ..	1	0
Fox street ..	5	1	Lea street ..	1	1
Frederick street ..	6	0	Leicester street ..	17	4
Garnet street ..	2	0	Leinster street ..	1	0
George street ..	3	0	Leta street ..	1	1
Gillbrook ..	2	0	Lingdale road ..	2	0
Gladstone street ..	3	0	Livingstone street ..	6	0
Glover street ..	1	0	Lord street ..	3	0
Godfrey's terrace ..	1	0	Lorn street ..	2	0
Gomer street ..	4	1	Lowe street ..	1	0
Gordon street ..	1	1	Lowther street ..	7	2
Gore street ..	2	1	Marian grove ..	2	0
Grace street ..	1	0	Marian street ..	3	3
Grange mount ..	5	2	Market street ..	23	4
Grange place ..	1	0	Marlboro' grove ..	2	1
Grange road ..	17	3	Marshall street ..	1	0
Grange road west ..	4	0	Mason's court ..	2	1
Greenfield street ..	3	0	Mather road ..	1	0
Grosvenor road ..	2	0	Matthew's court ..	1	0
Halcyon road ..	4	1	Meadow street ..	4	1
Halkin street ..	1	0	Menai street ..	4	0
Hamilton lane ..	4	2	Mersey place ..	3	1
Hamilton square ..	2	0	Mersey street ..	1	0
Hamilton street ..	1	0	Midland street ..	6	1
Hamilton view ..	2	0	Miller's place ..	3	0
Hemingford street ..	2	0	Milton street ..	3	1
Hemingford terrace ..	1	0	Mona street ..	1	0
Henry street ..	9	4	Moon street ..	7	3
Henthorne street ..	3	0	Mornington street ..	5	0
Herbert place ..	2	0	Morpeth buildings ..	5	0

TABLE VI.—Continued.

STREETS.	Deaths from all Causes.	From Zymotic Diseases only	STREETS.	Deaths from all Causes.	From Zymotic Diseases only.
Morpeth dock ..	5	1	Russell street ..	2	0
Mortimer street ..	1	0	St. Anne's balcony ..	1	0
Mount grove.. ..	2	0	St. Anne street ..	43	7
Napier street ..	2	0	St. John's place ..	3	1
Nelson street ..	6	4	St. John's street ..	2	0
Neston street ..	5	0	St. Mary's avenue ..	1	0
Oakfield view ..	7	0	St. Mary's gate ..	5	0
Oak street ..	8	2	St. Mary's street ..	4	2
Old Bidston road ..	10	0	Salisbury street ..	2	1
Oliver lane ..	1	0	Saxon street ..	2	0
Oliver place ..	1	0	Scott's court ..	1	0
Oliver street.. ..	21	3	Shaw's place ..	3	0
Orderley Home ..	2	0	Shotwick street ..	2	0
Oxton road ..	12	0	Shrewsbury road N.	1	0
Palm hill ..	2	0	Sidney street ..	1	0
Parkfield avenue ..	25	2	Simpson street ..	1	0
Parkfield place ..	1	0	Slatey road ..	2	0
Park road east ..	6	0	Somerville street ..	3	2
Park road south ..	1	1	Stafford street ..	6	0
Park street ..	14	1	Stoke street ..	5	0
Paterson street ..	9	2	Sun street ..	5	0
Patten street ..	1	0	Sussex street ..	3	0
Payson street ..	15	2	Taylor's buildings ..	5	2
Pensby street ..	3	1	Taylor street ..	2	0
Pilgrim street ..	1	0	Thomas street ..	12	1
Pleasant street ..	3	0	Tranmere vale ..	5	1
Pool street ..	6	1	Tranmere vale ter..	9	1
Pover's court ..	1	0	Tunnel road ..	3	0
Price street ..	48	6	Turner street ..	1	0
Prince's street ..	2	0	Upper Beckwith st.	2	0
Priory court ..	2	1	Upton road ..	3	0
Priory street.. ..	2	0	Vicar's court ..	1	0
Prospect place ..	2	1	Vincent street ..	1	0
Pym street ..	3	1	Vine street ..	4	1
Quarry bank place ..	4	0	Vittoria street ..	3	1
Queen's buildings ..	24	3	Vulcan street ..	7	1
Queensbury street ..	3	0	Wallasey dock ..	1	1
Ravenscroft road ..	1	0	Walton street ..	3	0
Reedville ..	2	1	Warwick street ..	9	2
Richmond cottages..	2	1	Waterloo place ..	2	0
Richmond terrace ..	1	0	Watson street ..	9	2
Ridley street ..	1	0	Wesley street ..	1	0
River Mersey ..	2	0	Westbourne road ..	7	3
Robert street ..	5	1	West float ..	1	0
Romilly street ..	2	0	Westminster road ..	1	1
Rose brae ..	2	1	White street ..	5	0
Rose street ..	3	1	Wilbraham terrace..	1	0
Rowland street ..	7	3	Wilkinson street ..	5	0
Rushton's court ..	1	0	Willaston place ..	1	1
Russell place ..	4	1	William street ..	5	2

TABLE VI.—Continued.

STREETS.	Deaths from all Causes.	From Zymotic Diseases only	STREETS.	Deaths from all Causes.	From Zymotic Diseases only.
Wilson street ..	2	0	Wirral Child.Hospital	4	0
Wilton street ..	6	0	Wirral street ..	2	0
Windsor place ..	1	0	Woodchurch road ..	3	2
Windsor street ..	4	0	Wood street	10	1

TABLE VI.—Continued.

B.—OXTON, EGERTON, CLIFTON, AND MERSEY WARDS.

STREETS.	Deaths from all Causes.	From Zymotic Diseases only	STREETS.	Deaths from all Causes.	From Zymotic Diseases only
Albert place ..	2	0	Ebenezer street ..	4	0
Alison street ..	1	1	Egerton park ..	5	0
Allerton grove ..	1	1	Eldon road ..	2	0
Amcry grove ..	1	0	Elm grove ..	1	0
Apple grove ..	2	1	Etna street ..	1	0
Argyle street south ..	8	2	Fairfield road ..	2	0
Arno road ..	2	0	Fairview road ..	1	0
Ash road ..	1	0	Farm road ..	2	1
Back Portland street ..	3	0	Fountain street ..	3	0
Beach view ..	1	0	Frodsham street ..	3	0
Beaconsfield road ..	3	1	Gladstone road ..	3	1
Bedford place ..	6	1	Gothic street ..	1	1
Bedford road ..	8	2	Green bank road ..	1	0
Beresford road ..	3	0	Green lane ..	3	0
Bidston road ..	6	0	Green lawn ..	2	0
Birch road ..	2	0	Greenway road ..	5	1
Blucher street ..	6	2	Greenville ..	2	0
Bold street ..	4	2	Grosvenor street ..	3	0
Booth street ..	3	1	Grove road ..	5	1
Borough road ..	28	9	Haddon road ..	1	0
Brooklands road ..	1	0	Hall's yard ..	1	0
Brougham street ..	5	1	Hampden street ..	1	0
Brunswick street ..	3	0	Harland road ..	4	0
Bulwer street ..	1	0	Hatherley street ..	1	0
Buxton road ..	1	0	Hawthorne cottages ..	1	0
Cearns road ..	1	1	Hawthorne road ..	1	0
Cedar street ..	2	0	Hazel road ..	5	0
Chapel place ..	1	0	Heath bank ..	2	0
Chapel square ..	1	0	Heathfield ..	1	0
Charlecombe street ..	1	0	Heath terrace ..	2	1
Chatham road ..	3	0	Helmingham road ..	2	0
Chesnut grove ..	3	1	Hill side ..	1	0
Chetwynd road ..	1	0	Holborn hill ..	2	0
Church place ..	2	0	Holly bank road ..	2	0
Church road ..	8	0	Holme lane ..	2	1
Church terrace ..	2	0	Holt hill ..	1	0
Circular road ..	1	1	Holt hill convent ..	2	0
Clarence road ..	3	0	Holt road ..	3	1
Clare street ..	3	0	Houlden's place ..	2	0
Clanghton firs ..	2	0	Howson street ..	6	2
Clyde street ..	1	0	Hughes' cottages ..	1	0
Cobden place ..	3	0	Ingestre road ..	1	0
Cobden street ..	8	0	Kellett's place ..	1	0
Combermere terrace ..	1	0	Kingsland road ..	2	0
Comet street ..	2	0	Kingsmead road n'th. ..	1	0
Croxeth street ..	1	0	Kingsmead road s'th ..	2	1
Dee street ..	5	2	Kingston terrace ..	1	0
Derby road ..	1	1	Larch road ..	1	0
Dingle road ..	4	0	Livingstone road ..	9	1
Earl street ..	5	0	Lorne road ..	1	0

TABLE VI.—Continued.

STREETS.	Deaths from all Causes.	From Zymotic Diseases only	STREETS.	Deaths from all Causes.	From Zymotic Diseases only
Lowwood road ..	2	1	Sea bank road ..	1	0
Lunar street ..	2	0	Scaton road ..	1	0
Maple street ..	1	0	Seymour street ..	1	0
Meadow lane ..	2	1	Shrewsbury road ..	5	0
Meadow place ..	1	0	Sidney buildings ..	1	0
Medway road ..	2	0	Sidney road ..	1	0
Mersey road ..	7	2	Sidney terrace ..	2	1
Meteor street ..	1	0	Silverdale road ..	1	0
Mill street ..	9	2	South bank ..	1	0
Milton road ..	1	0	South hill grove ..	3	0
Mollington street ..	2	1	South road ..	1	0
Mount pleasant ..	1	0	Southwick road ..	3	0
Mulberry road ..	2	0	Spring street ..	1	0
Newburn's lane ..	1	0	Spring villas ..	1	0
New Chester road ..	13	2	Standard place ..	1	0
North road ..	1	0	Stauley street ..	4	1
Oak tree place ..	6	1	Star street ..	8	1
Oak tree terrace ..	2	1	Stewart's place ..	4	2
Old Chester road ..	22	2	Storeton road ..	1	0
Olive crescent ..	3	1	Stuart road ..	1	0
Olive mount ..	2	1	Talbot road ..	2	1
Orchard road ..	3	1	Taylor's delph ..	3	0
Palmerstone street ..	1	0	The Woodlands ..	2	1
Park road ..	1	1	Thompson street ..	5	0
Peel street ..	9	1	Tower road ..	2	0
Pitt street ..	5	1	Tudor road ..	5	1
Plauet street ..	2	1	Union street ..	5	1
Poplar road ..	1	0	Victoria mount ..	2	0
Prenton road east ..	1	0	Victoria road ..	5	0
Prenton road west ..	2	0	Village road ..	4	0
Prince's place ..	3	1	Walker place ..	1	0
Quarry bank ..	3	0	Walker street ..	4	1
Queen's buildings ..	4	0	Warrington street ..	1	0
Queen's place ..	2	0	Wellington terrace ..	1	0
Queen street ..	1	1	Well lane ..	1	0
Quigley street ..	3	0	Wesley terrace ..	1	1
Railway road ..	1	0	Westbank road ..	1	0
Railway terrace ..	5	0	Westbury street ..	2	1
Raudle street ..	2	0	West view ..	2	0
River Mersey ..	2	0	Whetstone lane ..	6	2
Rocky bank road ..	1	1	Whitford road ..	1	0
Rodney street ..	17	5	Willmer road ..	3	1
Rosc cottages ..	1	0	Willow bank road ..	2	0
Rose mount ..	1	0	Willy street ..	4	1
Roslyn street ..	5	1	Woburn place ..	2	0
Russell road ..	7	1	Woodchurch laue ..	2	0
St. Paul's place ..	4	1	Woodchurch road ..	1	0
St. Paul's road ..	6	0	Wye street ..	2	1
Sea bank cottages ..	4	1			

TABLE VI.—Continued.**C.—BEBINGTON WARD.**

Dacre Hill	3	0	Queen's Road ..	1	0
Dacre Terrace ..	1	0	River Mersey ..	2	0
Derby Park	1	0	Rock Lane	4	0
Highfield North ..	1	0	Rock Lane West ..	1	0
Highfield Road ..	1	0	Rock Park	2	0
Highfield South ..	1	1	Training Ships—		
King Street	2	1	Akbar	7	0
Nelson Place	3	1	Clarence ..	1	0
Nelson Road	2	0	Conway	1	0
New Chester Road ..	2	0	Indefatigable	2	0
Old Chester Road ..	1	0			

SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE VI.

RETURN OF DEATHS in Birkenhead Union Hospital and Workhouse,
during 1895.

Date.	Sex.	Age.	Occupation, &c.	Cause of Death.	Date and Address of Deceased when admitted.	
Jan.						
1	F	15M	Dom. servt's dau.	Phthisis ..	Oct. 23,'93	7 Nelson st., B'kd
1	M	61	Labourer ..	Old age ..	Nov. 14,'94	27 Tunnel road
3	M	51	Carpeuter ..	Rheumatism ..	June 22,'94	57 Cathcart st.
4	F	62	Builder's wife ..	Pneumonia ..	Dec. 21,'94	32 Lowther st.
5	F	27	Domestic serv't	Phthisis ..	Nov. 23,'94	136 Paterson st.
7	F	67	Labourer's wid.	Old age ..	May 29,'93	61 Somerville st.
7	F	47	Labourer's wife	Tumour ..	Dec. 12,'94	21F Queen's bldgs
8	F	72	Charwoman ..	Epilepsy ..	April 4,'76	10 Brook street
8	F	52	Seaman's widow	Heart Disease..	Dec. 20,'94	66 St. Anne st.
10	M	67	Shoemaker ..	Paralysis ..	May 30,'92	Parkfield
12	M	44	Labourer ..	Phthisis ..	Aug. 21,'94	26 Bk St. Anne st.
12	F	34	Fireman's wife	Brain Disease..	Dec. 24,'94	7 Orderly resid'ce
14	M	63	Flatman ..	Paralysis ..	June 30,'94	96 Paterson st.
15	M	73	Labourer ..	Bronchitis ..	Nov. 13,'84	24 Cambridge pl.
17	M	73	Woodcarver ..	Old age ..	Jan. 21,'92	9 Wat'loo rd N B.
18	F	36	Hawker's wife ..	Pneumonia ..	Jan. 15,'95	8 Wilbraham st.
20	F	34	Laundress ..	Exp'sure to cold	Jan. 20,'95	Birk'head police
21	M	80	Painter ..	Old age ..	July 4,'93	12 Brimstage st.
23	F	75	Farmer's widow	Old age ..	June 16,'91	17 Taylor street
26	M	49	Iron Moulder ..	Bronchitis ..	Jan. 23,'95	49 Queen st., T're
Feb.						
5	M	50	Labourer ..	Pneumonia ..	Jan. 18,'95	4 Arthur street
6	F	75	Rly. Inspec. wid.	Old age ..	Jan. 2,'89	Tranmere
7	F	37	Flatman's wid.	Phthisis ..	Jan. 24,'95	32 Hamilton st.
7	F	49	Upholstrer's wid.	Phthisis ..	Oct. 25,'94	44 George street
11	F	73	Stonemason's ..	Old age ..	Feb. 2,'95	15 Eldon place
11	M	80	Painter ..	Nephritis ..	Feb. 7,'95	48 Sandford st.
11	F	76	Flatman's wid.	Old age ..	Dec. 4,'91	24 Frederick st.
11	M	66	Bricklayer ..	Alcoholism ..	Feb. 11,'95	9 Ivy street
14	M	61	Labourer ..	Bronchitis ..	Mar. 24,'94	80 Market street
17	F	68	Labourer's wid..	Cancer ..	Oct. 1,'94	56 Flamank st.
22	F	53	Brewer's widow..	Paralysis ..	Feb. 4,'95	343 Price street
24	F	59	Miller's widow ..	Paralysis ..	Feb. 6,'95	23 Barton street
25	M	21	Labourer ..	Epilepsy ..	May 16,'92	2 B. Portland st,T
25	M	47	Labourer ..	Stric. of urethra	Jan. 7,'95	36 Leicester street
28	M	60	Labourer ..	Bronchitis ..	Mar. 29,'94	4 Brunswick av.
Mar.						
3	M	2D	Dom. Servt's son	Prem. birth ..	Mar 1,'95	Born in W'khouse
3	F	38	Labourer's wid..	Fracture ..	Feb. 15,'95	105 Wood street
6	M	45	Painter ..	Phthisis ..	Feb. 11,'95	39 Hope street
7	F	32		Brain disease ..	Feb. 25,'95	430 Beckwith st
10	F	69	Fireman's wife ..	Old age ..	Sep. 20,'92	4 Albion terrace
11	F	13M	Laundress' dau..	Pneumonia ..	Feb. 26,'95	30 Field street
12	F	11M	Dom. Servt's dau.	Teething ..	Aug. 6,'94	Born in W'khouse
12	F	4	Charv'man's dau.	Heart disease ..	April 26,'93	Birkenh'd Police
14	M	20	Labourer ..	Phthisis ..	Feb. 9,'95	23 Pleasant street
14	F	59	Domestic servant	Cancer ..	Feb. 13,'95	62 Hilton street

SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE VI.—Continued.

Date.	Sex.	Age.	Occupation, &c.	Cause of Death.	Date and Address of Deceased when admitted.	
Mar.						
17	M	63	Labourer ..	Influenza ..	Jan. 30,'95	22 B. St. Anne st.
17	F	60	Labourer's wid..	Old age.. ..	Feb. 28,'94	39 Oak street
17	F	23	Soap packer ..	Cause not ascer.	Mar. 16,'95	56 B. St. Anne st.
19	F	27	Labourer's wife..	Phthisis ..	Jan. 22,'95	13 Priuce's pl., T.
19	M	33	Fisherman ..	Abscess.. ..	Sep. 2,'90	160 Brook street
21	F	41	Clerk's widow ..	Pneumouia ..	Mar. 20,'95	8 Brunswick av.
26	M	46	Labourer ..	Phthisis ..	Mar. 18,'95	17 Taylor's buil.
26	M	1	Dom. servt's son.	Atrophy ..	Oct. 13,'94	Born in Wkhouse
7	M	74	Rag gatherer ..	Heart disease ..	Mar. 30,'95	18 Oliver place
8	F	35	Labourer's wid..	Phthisis ..	Feb. 2,'94	11 Godfrey's ter
11	F	76	Flatman's wife..	Ulcer ..	Mar. 23,'95	3 Florence street
12	M	38	Watchman ..	Phthisis ..	Dec. 4,'94	141 St. Anne st.
13	F	12h	Dom. servt's dau.	Prem. birth ..	April 12,'95	Born in Wkhouse
14	F	42	Shoemaker's wife	Phthisis ..	Jan. 25,'95	15 Eldon road
15	F	81	Millwright's wid.	Abscess.. ..	Jan. 4,'94	60 Duke street
April						
16	M	18	Boiler cleaner ..	Phthisis.. ..	Sept. 18,'93	101 Park street
20	F	69	Labourer's wife ..	Old age.. ..	Feb. 5,'90	56 St. Anne street
20	F	78	Labourer's widow	Old age.. ..	Mar. 4,'92	105 Brook street
21	M	71	Labourer ..	Old age ..	Nov. 10,'92	12 Waterloo place
22	F	19H	Dom. serv'ts dau.	Prem. birth ..	April 22,'95	Born in w'khouse
24	F	43	Groom's widow..	Septicaemia ..	April 10,'95	High'ld, R'k F'ry
25	F	71	Striker's widow..	Paralysis ..	Nov. 21,'90	17 Leicester street
26	F	75	Labourer's widow	Cancer ..	Feb. 4,'95	36 Flamank st.
26	M	59	Shoemaker ..	Heart disease ..	April 24,'25	27 Conway street
May						
3	M	64	Labourer ..	Senility.. ..	April 28,'94	20 Abbey street
3	F	44	Teacher's widow	Rup. of bl'd ves.	Mar. 23,'95	9 Fore street
6	M	62	Boilermaker ..	Bronchitis ..	Sept. 7,'94	23 Oak street
14	F	67	Boilerm'k'r's wid.	Senility.. ..	Mar. 7,'95	Parkfield
15	F	72	Bl'ksmith's wid.	Senility.. ..	Dec. 13,'90	9 Meteor st. T're
15	M	36	Labourer ..	Phthisis ..	May 13,'95	30 Pitt st., T'mere
16	F	58	Hawker's wife ..	Cancer ..	May 8,'95	88 Watson street
28	M	74	Seaman ..	Senility ..	April 16,'95	6 Chapel place
29	M	65	Herbalist ..	Paralysis ..	Nov. 13,'94	376 Borough road
30	M	26	Labourer ..	Pneumonia ..	May 29,'95	217 Market street
31	M	65	Wheelwright ..	Phthisis ..	Jan. 30,'95	11 Priory street
June						
1	M	29	Bricklayer ..	Pneumonia ..	May 31,'95	Tranmere police
4	F	28	Labourer's wife..	Phthisis ..	May 21,'95	9 Bridge street
5	M	78	Brickmaker ..	Heart disease ..	July 10,'93	10 Lord street
8	M	33	Labourer ..	Epilepsy ..	June 6,'95	124 St. Anne st.
10	M	2M	Unknown ..	Marasmus ..	May 21,'95	9 Bridge street
17	F	46	Fitter's wife ..	Heart disease ..	June 1,'95	335 Price street
21	F	50	Cook ..	Pneumonia ..	June 17,'95	82 W'lmer rd, T're
21	M	64	Shoemaker ..	Cancer ..	June 4,'95	83 Bentinckstreet
26	M	82	Railway porter..	Senility ..	Mar. 20,'94	44 Morpeth bldgs.
26	M	54	Hydraulic-man..	Heart disease ..	May 15,'95	99 Br'gham st, T.
27	M	62	Labourer ..	Diarrhœa ..	June 7,'95	75 Market street
27	F	50	Iron turner's wid.	Heart disease ..	April 19,'95	6 St. Mary's gate
July						
1	M	60	Labourer ..	Bronchitis ..	Nev. 2,'94	32 Queensbury st.

SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE VI.—Continued.

Date.	Sex.	Age.	Occupation, &c.	Cause of Death.	Date and Address of Deceased when admitted.	
July						
2	M	52	Painter ..	Brain disease ..	July 26,'90	Birkenhead
12	M	22	Gardener ..	Phthisis ..	April 11,'94	43 Clarendon st.
13	F	72	Fitter's widow ..	Paralysis ..	April 24,'95	5 Up. B'kwith st.
13	F	4M	Dom. servt's dau.	Marasmus ..	Feb. 23,'95	Chester Asylum
16	M	70	Labourer ..	Brain disease ..	May 1,'95	1c Queen's bldgs.
19	M	65	Shoemaker ..	Phthisis ..	Dec. 27,'94	32 Grange road
21	F	68	Seaman's wid. ..	Senility ..	June 20,'94	46 George street
23	F	85	Labourer's wid. ..	Bronchitis ..	April 14,'85	40 Pilgrim street
24	M	69	Com'cial agent ..	Apoplexy ..	Oct. 22,'95	11 George street
24	F	39	Cook ..	Abscess ..	June 28,'95	4 Sun street
26	M	51	Labourer ..	Stomach disease	May 21,'95	4 Neston street
26	M	66	Steward ..	Apoplexy ..	Feb. 4,'92	5 Bk Havelock st.
26	F	80	Dressmaker ..	Senility ..	May 15,'95	23 Barton street
29	M	60	Labourer ..	Cystitis ..	July 19,'95	4 Brook square
Aug.						
2	F	44	Boiler cl'ner's wid	Alcoholism ..	July 26,'95	Godfrey's court
4	F	75	Seaman's wid. ..	Senility ..	Dec. 5,'94	42 Pilgrim street
4	M	1M	Waitress's son ..	Atrophy ..	July 30,'95	209 Market street
6	M	66	Labourer ..	Phthisis ..	May 30,'95	66 Borough road
22	M	37	Engine driver ..	Rheumatism ..	July 19,'95	3 Randle st., Tr.
24	M	13M	Unknown ..	Marasmus ..	July 4,'95	23 Randle st., Tr.
Sept.						
2	F	29	Gardener's wife ..	Addison's d'ease	Aug. 23,'95	10 St'rt's pl., Tr.
4	F	65	Fireman's wid. ..	Bronchitis ..	July 17,'95	8 T'mere vale tr.
5	M	66	Labourer ..	Bright's disease.	Nov. 29,'95	18 White street
18	F	38	Labourer's wife ..	Brain disease ..	Feb. 7,'95	106 B'ham st., Tr.
18	F	15	Labourer's dau. ..	Abscess ..	Aug. 14,'95	83 Church street
21	M	67	Labourer ..	Heart disease ..	June 21,'95	13 Nelson street
21	M	78	Labourer ..	Bronchitis ..	Sept. 3,'95	43E Queen's bldgs
24	M	68	Brickmaker ..	Spinal disease ..	June 18,'95	19 Tranmere vale
25	M	40	Labourer ..	Phthisis ..	Aug. 20,'95	29 Leicester st.
28	F	22	Fireman's wife ..	Phthisis ..	Sept. 3,'95	5 Brunswick av.
Oct.						
3	F	56	Labourer's wife ..	Bronchitis ..	Aug. 16,'95	14 Morpeth bldgs
9	M	31	Painter ..	Phthisis ..	July 8,'95	7 St. John's pl'ce
15	F	66	Civil Eng'rs wid.	Scald ..	Oct. 14,'95	5 St. Paul's pl., T
26	F	24	Charwoman ..	Phthisis ..	Oct. 12,'95	37 Tranmere vale
26	M	65	Blacksmith ..	Bronchitis ..	Oct. 19,'95	12 Waterloo place
31	F	38	Labourer's wife ..	Brain disease ..	Oct. 30,'95	11 Meacock street
Nov.						
3	F	60	Butcher ..	Heart disease ..	Oct. 30,'95	7 Alma street
10	F	30	Labourer's wife ..	Phthisis ..	Sept. 24,'96	37 Tunnel road
14	M	48	Wheelwright ..	Bronchitis ..	Nov. 11,'95	5 Orderly avenue
26	F	77	Joiner's wife ..	Senility ..	June 12,'93	23 Conway street
28	M	25	Labourer ..	Phthisis ..	Nov 13,'94	3 Bk. Camden st.
30	F	73	Painter's widow ..	Senility ..	Dec. 13,'94	5 Fox street
Dec.						
1	M	39	Labourer ..	Diabetes ..	Nov. 26,'95	60 Henry street
2	M	71	Tailor ..	Senility ..	Mar. 8,'92	42 Sidney road
7	M	62	Labourer ..	Mortification ..	Aug. 22,'93	8 Watson street
9	M	54	Blacksmith ..	Bronchitis ..	Dec. 4,'95	51 Cobden st., Tr.
10	M	69	Cattle Drover ..	Bronchitis ..	Dec. 9,'95	32 Grange road

SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE VI.—Continued.

Date.	Sex.	Age.	Occupation, &c.	Cause of Death.	Date and Address of Deceased when admitted.	
Dec.						
10	M	53	Fireman	Asthma	Nov. 22, '95	25 Bold street, T.
12	M	48	Labourer	Bronchitis	Dec. 9, '95	24 St. Anne street
15	F	79	Labourer's wid...	Bronchitis	Oct. 28, '95	96 Peel street, Tr.
16	M	77	Farm Labourer ..	Bronchitis	Nov. 2, '95	Borough Hospital
17	M	78	Joiner	Senility	Aug. 28, '90	10 Crown street
18	M	53	Pensioner	Brain disease ..	Oct. 4, '95	17 Flint street
19	M	40	Labourer	Phthisis	Dec. 16, '95	5 Oak street
20	F	65	Shoemaker's wid	Bronchitis	May 11, '95	12 B. St. Anne st.
20	M	35	Labourer	Brain disease ..	Dec. 7, '94	155 Conway st.
21	F	83	Stoker's widow ..	Old Age	June 5, '89	41 Frederick st.
24	F	69	Labourer's widow	Obs. of Bowels ..	Dec. 18, '95	5 Harland rd., Tr
25	M	32	Newspaper seller	Phthisis	Dec. 16, '95	63 Lord street
30	M	36	Labourer	Rheumatism	Dec. 26, '95	32 Grange road
31	M	62	Boilermaker	Heart disease ..	April 3, '89	45 Vine street

TABLE VII.

Description of those who Died during 1895.

Occupation, &c.	M.	F.	Son.	Daughter.	Wife.	Widow.
Accountant	3	..	1	..	1	2
African Merchant	1	..	..	..	..	..
Annuitant	1	1	..	..	..	..
Apprentice	1	..	..	..	..	..
Architect	1	..	..	..	..	..
Artist .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Assurance Agent.. ..	2	..	4	3	..	1
Baker	4	..	7	4	1	2
Band Master .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Banker .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Barman	2	..	1	..	1	..
Basket Maker .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Blacksmith	3	..	9	8	7	7
Blockmaker .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Boat Builder	1	..	..	..	..	..
Boatman .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Boiler Cleaner	2	..	4	..	..	..
Boiler Maker	14	..	12	11	10	2
Bolt and Nut Maker .. ..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Bookbinder .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bookkeeper	1	..	1	1	1	2
Brassfinisher	1	..	..	..	..	..
Brassmoulder .. ..	..	..	..	2	1	..
Brewer .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Bricklayer	3	..	5	5	1	1
Brickmaker	1	..	1	1	..	2
Broker	9	..	3	1	1	2
Builder	1	..	..	1	1	..
Butcher	5	..	13	15	3	1
Cabdriver	1	..	2	1	1	..
Cabinet Maker .. ..	..	..	2	1	..	1
Camera Maker .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Candle maker .. ..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Caretaker.. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Carpenter.. ..	3	..	3	..	..	2
Car Proprietor	2	..	1	1	..	1
Carter	8	..	23	16	8	3
Carver and Gilder	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cashier	2	..	3	..	..	1
Cattle Drover .. ..	..	..	1	2	..	..
Caulker	2	..	3	1	1	2
Cellarman .. ..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Chandler .. ..	..	..	1	1	..	1
Charwoman .. ..	..	4	1	7	..	..
Chemist .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Checker	2	..	..	..	..	..
Civil Engineer .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Clerk	10	..	8	8	4	3
Clerk in Holy Orders	1	..	..	3	2	1
Clothier .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..

TABLE VII.—Continued.

Occupation, &c.	M.	F.	Son.	Daughter.	Wife.	Widow.
Coach-builder	1	..	..	3	..	..
Coachman	4	..	2	..	..	3
Coal Heaver	1	..	1	1	..	..
Coal Merchant	6	..	2	1	..	2
Coastguard	1	..	..	..	..	..
Collector	1	..	..	..	1	1
Collier .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Commercial Traveller ..	4	..	..	2	1	..
Commission Agent ..	4	..	2	2	1	2
Compositor .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Confectioner .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Contractor	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cook	1	7	2	1	..	2
Cooper	1	..	3	1	..	..
Cordwainer .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Corn Merchant .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Corn Weigher .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Cotton Merchant .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cotton Spinner .. ..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Customs Officer .. ..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Dentist .. ..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Dock Gateman	2	..	1	2	..	3
Dock Superintendent ..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Domestic Servant .. ..	..	7	9	8	..	..
Draper	5	..	4	..	..	1
Draughtsman	1	..	2	..	..	..
Drayman	1	..	2	2	1	..
Dressmaker .. ..	..	3	..	1	..	..
Drummer .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Engine Driver	2	..	2	4	1	2
Engineer	3	..	8	4	7	2
Estate Agent	1	..	1	..	1	..
Farm Bailiff .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Farmer .. ..	..	..	..	3	1	7
Fat Refiner .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Fellmonger	1	..	..	..	..	..
Filecutter .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fireman	2	..	10	13	4	..
Fisherman	1	..	1	1	1	..
Fishmonger .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Fitter	4	..	3	3	4	2
Flagger .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Flatman	3	..	6	3	2	..
Foreman	2	..	1	1	2	1
French Polisher	2	..	..	..	..	..
Fruitcrer .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Gardener	6	..	1	4	5	1
Gasfitter	1	..	..	..	..	..
Gasmaker .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..
General Merchant	2	1	1	2	1	1

TABLE VII.—Continued.

Occupation, &c.	M.	F.	Son.	Daughter.	Wife.	Widow.
Glycerine Refiner ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Green Grocer	3	..	3	3	1	1
Grocer	1	..	5	3	1	3
Hair Dresser	1	..	3	3	1	..
Hat Manufacturer ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hawker	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hay & Straw Dealer ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Herdsmen .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Houskeeper .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Housemaid .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Huntsman .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Hydraulic Man	1	..	..	..	..	..
Iron Dresser	1	..	..	..	..	..
Iron Driller	3	..	7	5	2	1
Iron Merchant	1	..	..	..	1	1
Ironmonger .. ..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Iron Moulder	3	..	1	3	1	..
Iron Planer	1	..	2	..	..	..
Iron Turner	1	..	1	1	1	..
Jeweller .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Joiner	10	..	14	10	14	7
Journalist .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Labourer	81	..	122	125	51	39
Lampighter .. ..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Laundress .. ..	..	1	..	2	..	..
Licensed Victualler ..	7	..	3	1	..	3
Lieutenant .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Little Sister of the Poor	..	1	..	..	..	..
Machinist	1	..	1	1	2	..
Manager	3	..	4	5	1	3
Marble Mason .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Marine Officer	1	..	..	..	1	..
Master-at-Arms .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Master Mariner	3	..	6	1	4	5
Medical Practitioner ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Messenger	2	..	..	..	1	..
Metal Planer .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Milk Purveyor	1	..	3	4	1	1
Miller .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Miner	1	..	..	..	..	..
Mineral Water Manufac.	..	..	..	1	..	..
Modeller .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Musician	2	..	4	..	..	..
Music Seller .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Naval Officer .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Newsagent .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Nurse .. ..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Of Independent Means..	1	4	..	..	..	..
Of No Occupation .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Oil Merchant .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..

TABLE VII.—Continued.

Occupation, &c.	M.	F.	Son.	Daughter.	Wife.	Widow.
Organ Builder	1	..	..	..	1	..
Painter	7	..	12	11	5	3
Paint Manufacturer	1	..	..	..	..	..
Paper Ruler	1	..	..	..	..	..
Parcels Van Boy	1	..	..	..	..	..
Pattern-maker	1	..	2	..	..	..
Pavior .. ..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Pawnbroker	1	..	..	..	1	..
Pensioner	7	..	1	..	4	2
Photographer	1	..	..	..	..	..
Pianoforte Tuner .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Pier Master	1	..	..	..	..	..
Picture Frame Maker .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Pilot	1	..	1	..	..	..
Plasterer	1	..	3	5	..	..
Platelayer .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Plumber .. ..	..	..	6	5	..	1
Police Inspector .. ..	..	..	3	1	1	..
Policeman	1	..	5	..	1	1
Porter	4	..	7	7	1	1
Postman .. ..	..	..	1	3	..	..
Postmaster .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Printer	1	..	2	1	1	1
Professional Cricketer .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Property Owner	2	..	..	..	..	1
Provision Dealer .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	1
Quarryman	1	..	..	2	..	1
Railway Servant	8	..	19	33	7	4
Refreshment House P'tor	1	..	..	..	..	..
Retired Builder	1	..	..	..	..	..
„ Butcher	1	..	..	..	..	..
„ Cabinet Maker .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ Cashier	1	..	..	..	..	..
„ Chemical M'fr	1	..	..	..	..	..
„ Clerk	1	..	..	..	1	..
„ Coal Merchant	1	..	..	..	..	..
„ Contractor	1	..	..	..	..	..
„ Corn Merchant	1	..	..	..	1	..
„ Draper	2	..	..	..	..	..
„ Engineer	1	..	..	..	..	..
„ Felt Merchant	1	..	..	..	..	..
„ Filter Manuf'r	1	..	..	..	..	..
„ Flat Owner	1	..	..	..	..	..
„ General merch'nt .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ Hotel Proprietor	1	..	..	..	..	..
„ Master Mariner	1	..	..	..	..	..
„ Officer	1	..	..	1	1	..
„ Pawnbroker	1	..	..	..	..	..
„ Pilot	1	..	..	..	..	..
„ Sailmaker	1	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE VII.—Continued.

Occupation, &c.	M.	F.	Son.	Daughter.	Wife.	Widow.
Retired Ship Broker ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
„ Shipowner ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
„ Shoemaker ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ Surveyor.. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
„ Tax Collector ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ Tram. Co.'s sec..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Rivet Heater	2	..	..	..	..	..
Rivetter	1	..	1	..	..	..
Saddler	4	..	2	..	..	..
Sailmaker	2	..	1	..	..	..
Salesman.. ..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Sanitary Inspector ..	..	..	1	2	..	..
Sawyer .. ..	..	..	1	..	2	..
School Master .. ..	..	..	3	..	1	..
Seaman	14	..	15	11	4	7
Secretary	1	..	..	..	..	..
Shipbuilder .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ship Owner	1	..	..	..	1	..
Ship Plater	3	..	2	1	..	..
Ship Rigger 1 ..	1	..	1	1	..	..
Shipsmith .. ..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Shipwright	8	..	4	6	7	5
Shoemaker	6	..	5	..	1	7
Shop Assistant	1	..	1	1	1	..
Shopkeeper	1	1	..	..	..	..
Showman.. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Sign Writer	1	..	..	..	..	..
Skin Dresser .. ..	..	..	1	2	..	..
Soap Maker	1	..	..	..	..	..
Solicitor	3	..	..	..	..	..
Stableman	1	..	1	1	1	..
Stageman.. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Stationmaster .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Stevadore .. ..	..	..	2	1	1	2
Steward.. ..	2	..	6	2	1	..
Stoker	1	..	6	..	1	..
Stonemason	6	..	1	3	4	6
Storekeeper	1	..	3	..	..	1
Striker .. ..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Surveyor	2	..	..	1	..	2
Tailor	2	..	3	..	1	2
Tailor's Daughter ..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Tallow Chandler ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Tanner .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tea Merchant .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Team Owner	1	..	..	..	..	..
Teamsman	1	..	..	..	..	..
Time Keeper .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Tinsmith .. ..	..	..	1	2	1	..
Tobacconist .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1

TABLE VII.—Continued.

Occupation, &c.	M.	F.	Son.	Daughter.	Wife.	Widow.
Tramcar Driver .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Tripe Dresser .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Trunk Manufacturer ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Turncock .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Tutor .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Unknown.. ..	3	1	..	..	..	..
Upholsterer	4	..	..	1	..	1
Van Driver	1	..	1	2	1	1
Veterinary Surgeon ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Vice-man .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Waggon Builder.. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Waiter .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Waitress .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Warehouseman	1	..	..	1	2	4
Warehouse Owner ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Watchmaker	1	..	..	..	1	..
Watchman	4	..	1	..	1	..
Water Inspector ..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Waxwork Proprietor ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Weigh'ng Mach. Repair'r	1	..	..	..	..	..
Weight Taker .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Warfnger .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Wheelwright .. ..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Whitesmith .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Wine Merchant	1	..	..	1	..	1
Yardman .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..

